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Winnie Mandela: The Violent Slide Into Self-Destruction

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The arrogance of power and the obduracy of a diminutive 14-year-old street tough who dared to fight back while being beaten by other blacks into a confession of having sold out to the security police have combined to bring down Winnie Mandela.

The triggering factor in the collapse of Mrs. Mandela's exalted status among blacks was the discovery Wednesday of the battered and decomposing body of Stompie Moekhetsi in a Soweto township morgue, and the linking by police of his murder to a group of youths who serve as Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards in the guise of a soccer club.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But in fact, the wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela had been self-destructing for nearly two years. It was only a matter of time until the fast-track, violent lifestyle with which she surrounded herself would cause her demise, according to family associates and community leaders in Soweto.

The denouement to her fall from grace came Thursday when virtually all of South African anti-apartheid organizations, speaking on behalf of the "mass democratic movement," formally ostracized her and held her responsible for murder and other excesses committed in the name of the liberation struggle by the young hangers-on who live at her house and are almost always at her side.

With hindsight, the beginning of the end seemed to start with the public questioning of her political judgment by some Soweto community leaders in May 1987, following disclosures that she had used donated funds to build a palatial, California-style ranch house with swimming pool in Soweto amidst the squalid, two-room matchbox houses where most of the township's 2.5 million blacks live.

The outcry over the house was so great that it stands empty today.

Four months later, Mrs. Mandela was publicly rebuked by the exiled ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, for a speech in which she declared, "With our matchboxes and necklaces, we shall liberate the nation."

Her statement was made just after the ANC had ordered its followers to distance themselves from the township execution ritual of necklacing, in which a gasoline-filled tire is hung around the neck of the victim and ignited.

Then followed a series of reports of violent incidents in and around Mrs. Mandela's modest brick bungalow in Soweto. These included mysterious bursts of gunfire that she attributed to security police harassment and which the police said stemmed from feuds between members of the United Mandela Football Club and rival black gangs.

The police conducted several raids on Mrs. Mandela's home and claimed to have confiscated a

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Anna Zieminski/The Associated Press

Winnie Mandela accompanied by one of her bodyguards earlier this week.

Baker Hints U.S. May Ease Stand On Missile Talks

Calling Issue 'Exaggerated,' He Predicts Solution by May

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

SHANNON, Ireland — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, ending a weeklong trip that included every nation in NATO, declared Friday that the alliance remained strong despite Soviet entreaties, and he hinted that the United States might ease its opposition to East-West negotiations on short-range nuclear issues.

Mr. Baker said the solution to a dispute about the nuclear missiles, especially intense in West Germany, would include both a commitment to modernize obsolete nuclear missiles and "an arms control component" involving negotiations with the Soviet Union.

He would not say explicitly whether his talks with European leaders, many of whom support short-range nuclear arms negotiations between East and West, had affected the U.S. stand opposing such negotiations.

Nonetheless, he seemed to hint at a greater willingness to contemplate bargaining on the issue with the Soviets, saying that he found "a firm commitment" in every country he visited against the potential pitfalls that have bothered the United States.

These include the "third zero," under which short-range missiles would be eliminated from Europe.

Mr. Baker went out of his way several times in an airborne press conference to say that the reports of a U.S.-West German confrontation on short-range nuclear issues were exaggerated.

"I believe we will find the problem solved by the May summit," Mr. Baker said, referring to a meeting of NATO countries that is planned for Brussels.

He also expressed satisfaction at alliance confidence and solidarity, not only about relations with the Soviet Union but also about the prospects for economic integration in Europe after 1992 and Europe's relationship with the United States.

Mr. Baker showed a flicker of emotion only once in his meeting with the reporters.

The Pentagon has taken steps toward developing a replacement for the Lance missile. Page 3.

Asked how he felt about the controversy that has blown up regarding his financial holdings in New York's Chemical Bank — holdings that Mr. Baker inherited and which he ordered to be sold on Tuesday — he responded with feeling, saying, "My grandfather is probably turning over in his grave."

As he flew home after meeting 13 foreign ministers, 11 prime ministers, the king of Belgium, the grand duke of Luxembourg, the secretary-general of NATO and the president of the European Community, his views on several other subjects were made known to reporters by a senior official aboard his plane.

The West is making progress on substantive issues in its competition with the Soviet Union under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the official said. But he added, "We're losing on a public diplomacy basis."

Mr. Baker was said to believe that the public diplomacy aspect of the forthcoming review by the Bush administration of U.S.-Soviet relations would be important.

The United States will continue its support of the Afghan resistance while the battle continues with Soviet-backed Afghan forces, the official said. Mr. Baker was reported to believe that U.S. support should not be cut off as long as the rebels

See BAKER, Page 5

Gorbachev Asks Bush to Help Achieve Peace in Afghanistan

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has sent a personal message to President George Bush seeking help in achieving a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Afghanistan now that all Soviet troops have withdrawn, government officials here said Friday.

At a press conference in Moscow, a first deputy foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnikh, expressed concern at reports from Washington suggesting that the United States would continue to supply arms to the rebels in Afghanistan.

[In New Delhi, Yuli M. Vorontsov, another Soviet first deputy foreign minister, accused Pakistan of deploying artillery in Afghanistan and warned that Moscow could not remain indifferent if Pakistan intervened militarily to help the rebels.

[He said the guns were not in use, but added, "When they start using them you will see what our reaction is going to be." He declined to say whether the Soviet Union, which withdrew its last troops from Afghanistan on Wednesday, would launch air strikes from its territory against the rebels.]

[In Washington, the White House confirmed receipt of Mr. Gorbachev's message, but said that U.S. policy was unchanged, Reuters said.]

On Thursday, Mr. Bush said that it would "not be fair" to cut off support for the Afghan rebels when a "tremendous amount" of weapons had been left behind by Soviet forces.

His remarks were widely interpreted as a rejection of the Soviet proposal for an embargo.

In addition to what he described as an "individual" appeal to Mr. Bush, Mr. Bessmertnikh said that the Soviet leadership also sent messages Thursday to other Western leaders calling for humanitarian and economic assistance to help stabilize the situation around Afghanistan.

Messages were addressed to the leaders of Iran, Pakistan and China, as well as to major international organizations, he said.

"We are proposing the promotion of a cease-fire," Mr. Bessmertnikh said. "We believe that the Soviet Union and the United States can play a positive role together with other countries."

He added that Moscow wanted to see the United States play its part in implementing the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, which were signed in April.

Mr. Bessmertnikh said that Moscow had detected some "positive elements" in a statement Thursday by Mr. Bush that stressed the need for international cooperation on Afghanistan.

But he sharply criticized U.S. officials who favor supplying more arms to the Afghan rebels.

"These people simply want to see bloodshed continue in a country that has already been drained of blood," he said.

The Reagan administration proposed a general arms embargo

See AFGHAN, Page 5

Kiosk

U.S. Uses Veto To Back Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution on Friday that strongly deplored Israeli actions in the occupied territories, where hundreds of Palestinians have been killed in a 14-month-old uprising.

The vote on the resolution was 14 to 1, with no abstentions. It was the first U.S. veto since the Bush administration took office a month ago.

AP

Guy Laroche, the French designer, is dead. Page 5.

General News
A former Japanese government official has been arrested in the stock scandal. Page 2.

Business/Finance
British inflation hit a six-year high despite government efforts to slow the booming economy. Page 17.

Special Report
Education reform is a worldwide preoccupation. Page 9.

Crossword Page 6.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
	DM	1.8378
Up	Pound	1.7755
13.39	Yen	125.825
	FF	6.259

Iran Says Apology Might Save Author

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a move to contain the escalating dispute over "The Satanic Verses," the Iranian president prohibited Iranian citizens Friday from storming the British Embassy or other foreign diplomatic missions in Tehran, and suggested that Iran might withdraw its death order against the author of the book if he apologized for insulting Islam.

President Ali Khamenei said that although the author had defied the world's Moslems with what Iran said were insulting allusions to the prophet Mohammed, it was "possible the people may pardon him" if he acknowledged that his book was a "blunder."

Mr. Khamenei strongly defended Iran's actions and its call for the assassination of the author, Salman Rushdie of Britain. But the thrust of his message seemed to be that Iran did not want the issue to escalate further.

Speaking in unusually harsh words to a large crowd during his Friday prayer sermon, Mr. Khamenei warned that any attempt by demonstrators to storm the British Embassy would be "absolutely, absolutely harmful for Islam and Moslems and detrimental for the Islamic Republic."

His remarks were reported by the official Iranian press agency.

Mr. Khamenei added that anyone who attempted to attack the embassy would be labeled as a traitor.

Mr. Rushdie has gone into hiding under the protection of the British police since the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, sentenced him to death on Tuesday. Ayatollah Khomeini, who is viewed by millions of Shiite Moslems around the world as their spiritual guide, called upon all Moslems to kill Mr. Rushdie and all those who participated in the publication of the book.

Experts on Iran said that there was little doubt that Mr. Khamenei's remarks reflected concern among the Iranian leadership that the negative international reaction to the threats could escalate, leading to another international boycott of Iran similar to the economic

See BOOK, Page 5

The Associated Press

Thousands of students, with pictures of Mr. Rushdie and banners citing the death threat, marched Friday in Tehran to protest the book.

U.S. Airlifts Diplomats From Beirut

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. Army helicopters airlifted about a dozen U.S. Embassy staff members from Beirut to Cyprus on Friday to avoid danger from the fighting there, U.S. military officials said.

The officials said about 25 workers remained on duty in the embassy after the other staff members were flown 150 miles (250 kilometers) to the Mediterranean island at the State Department's request.

A State Department official, who asked not to be identified, said that the embassy remained open and that the United States was monitoring the situation closely.

Until this week, Lebanon's Christian enclave, comprising East Beirut and mountains to the east and northeast, had escaped the worst of 13 years of sporadic civil war. Its economy was flourishing, and most foreigners still in Lebanon lived there.

At least 57 people have been killed and 130 wounded this week in fighting in the Lebanese capital.

The State Department said Thursday that the embassy and some embassy houses had been hit by shells.

The Christian army commander vowed Friday to stop hard-line militiamen from setting up a state within a state in the Christian enclave.

General Michel Aoun, whose mainly Christian regular army units have been battling Christian Lebanese Forces militiamen since Tuesday, said that the militia had tried "to usurp power and violate the legitimate authority."

"We are responsible for the existence of a country," General Aoun said. "If they want to have a state within a state, then we will have a proper answer for them."

Late Friday, the commander of the main Christian militia ordered his fighters to withdraw from battle. The Lebanese Forces commander, Samir Geagea, who has been fighting for control of the Christian community, said he was willing to dissolve the militia if a conference of Christian religious and political leaders asked him to.

Three days of street fighting and artillery bombardments had already been reduced to sporadic exchanges of machine-gun fire Friday after a truce mediated by the Maronite Christian church.

Limit Free Trade With Japan, U.S. Is Advised

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A high-level business panel has recommended that the United States abandon its traditional free-trade approach to commercial relations with Japan and instead press Tokyo to meet industry-by-industry targets for increasing its import-buying — on pain of U.S. retaliation.

The committee, which serves as the principal business advisory group to Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, declared Thursday that the new approach is needed because the removal of most of Japan's formal trade barriers in recent years has not spurred enough import-buying.

It said that most of the barriers now faced by U.S. business are the result of cultural differences, such as loyalty of Japanese conglomerates to their long-time suppliers, and cannot be resolved by traditional "piecemeal" barrier-lowering by government.

The panel's 121-page report conceded that its prescription, which was coupled with a parallel call to reduce the budget deficit, would amount to a major departure from traditional U.S. policy and would come close to a system where trade is "managed" by governments.

But it asserted that given "the different structures of the two economies, trade policy solutions lie somewhere between free trade" and a managed trade system.

The group, headed by James D. Robinson 3d, chairman of American Express Co., is known formally as the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy Negotiations and is set up under U.S. trade law to provide business leaders with a voice in setting trade policy.

Thursday's report marks the first time that the panel has formally recommended abandoning traditional free-trade objectives in relations with any country and moving toward a managed-trade system. The recommendation is intended to apply only to trade with Japan.

Mrs. Hills, who has been in office for barely two weeks, declined to comment on the report's specific recommendations.

Under the proposal, trade negotiations with Japan would continue in a traditional fashion wherever formal trade barriers, such as import quotas or inequitable government regulations, existed in either country.

But where the barriers stem from differences of economic structure or culture, such as the reluctance of Japanese companies to buy imports, then the two sides would agree on medium-term targets for increasing import-buying and on appropriate penalties for failure to meet such targets.

The strategy implies that the Japanese government would seek to prod Japanese companies into buying more imports. And the United States would threaten to impose tariffs or other penalties if the agreed-upon goals were not met.

U.S. Trade Deficit Fell In '88, Reversing Trend

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed last year for the first time since 1980, dropping 24 percent, to $137.3 billion, the government reported Friday. But the year-end report hinted the improvement might not continue.

Nonetheless, 1988 was a banner year for U.S. trade. The trade gap had increased to record levels year after year and caused major dislocations in the American economy during the eight years that Ronald Reagan was president. In 1987, the trade deficit was an astonishing $170.3 billion.

The 1988 decline in the trade deficit was the first since it fell 12.5 percent, to $31.4 billion, in 1980.

Financial and currency markets, which for most of the year used the monthly trade numbers as a barometer of the United States' economic well-being, greeted the year-end figures with mild enthusiasm. The dollar initially rose after the trade numbers were released. But the U.S. currency ended lower in London and little changed in New York.

Wall Street took the trade numbers in stride. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.39 points, to 2,324.82, its third consecutive daily gain.

The December deficit was a seasonally adjusted $11.89 billion, down from a revised $12.22 billion in November.

Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher credited the decline in the annual trade deficit to a surge of exports, which increased a dramatic 27 percent, to a record $322.2 billion. Imports increased by just 8.3 percent, hitting a three-year low of $459.6 billion.

"It is imperative to further improve our overall trade deficit," said Mr. Mosbacher. He said American manufacturers have to affirm their "commitment to exporting through improving our quality and competitiveness."

"President Bush's budget priorities provide the tools to advance these goals," Mr. Mosbacher con-

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When the Tony Soprano at the End of the Line Is a Machine

By James Barron
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bruce Logan has stopped calling his friend Fred Sipper at the office. Mr. Logan says he hates the overly cheery soprano voice that answers Mr. Sipper's number.

It is the voice of a machine. It tells callers that if they have a phone with tones, they can punch various digits to reach the different departments at Mr. Sipper's bottled-water distributing company in Queens, New York.

"To place an order electronically, press 9-4-0-0," the voice says. "To leave a message for customer service, press 9-4-0-2 now. Or enter the extension of the person to whom you wish to speak now."

Mr. Logan does not want to wait through an automated soprano's 30-second recorded monologue. All he wants is to be connected to Mr. Sipper, who is more of a tenor, and connected quickly.

"That message is so long-winded," Mr. Logan said. "It's really aggravating."

Like automatic teller machines, which took the teller out of banking, automatic answering systems are taking the operators out of private offices, government agencies, car dealerships and department stores throughout the country.

This new technology is enough to make frazzled callers who just want to reach out and touch someone want to reach out and scream.

Some callers, on the other hand, love the sound of those automated voices. They prefer them to being kept waiting not so patiently on the line while a receptionist talks to someone else.

And bosses find the automated systems economical, since in the long run filling a room with machines probably costs less than filling it with live operators.

Automated answerers are dispensing everything from commuter railroad schedules ("For the New Haven line, push 1") to horoscopes ("Press the month you were born") to dial-a-porn ("Press 4 for something kinky").

The Public Broadcasting Service in Washington has an automated system to help broadcasters track down information about jobs. Cable-television systems from Los Angeles to Boston to Savannah, Georgia, have them.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which says it exists to safeguard free speech, spent $70,000 on an automated system ("If you are calling about a civil-liberties problem, please press 7-8-5 now").

"People complained about not being able to get through," said Colleen O'Connor, a union spokeswoman. "Now they complain about this. But the sense we have is that this new phone system, while it is impersonalized, is better, because it's better that people get their calls answered than not."

The technology for automated phone-answering systems — circuit boards for personal computers and the software to make them say the right things — has been around for almost a decade. Only in the last two years have the systems become popular, thanks to software that has made the automated answerers sound as if they really know what they are talking about.

But these systems cause problems for anyone with a phone whose buttons are built into the receiver. By the time the phone has been taken away from the ear and the right buttons pressed, half of the automated message has been missed.

a Charred Iranian City, Volunteers Rush to Restore Oil Output

New York Times Service

ABADAN, Iran — This Iranian city facing across the Shatt-al-Arab was once a thriving port inhabited by 400,000 people. Today, even stray dogs or cats are to be seen.

Ugly black stumps are all that remain from palm trees in parks and backyards. The sidewalks have been crushed into brown dust by a rainstorm of artillery shells, fired daily in eight years of fighting with Iraq. Charred frames of gutted houses stand above shops with shutters bulging, twisted by the force of explosions.

As evidence of the $400 billion in material losses that Iran says it sustained in the war, nothing is more evocative than the sight of Abadan. It indicates why Iran accepted a cease-fire in July after rejecting many other truce offers.

"It is hard for outsiders to imagine the amount of pressure and the hard times we have suffered during the war and the bombardments," said Ahmed Rahgozar, the deputy oil minister in charge of the vital refining and petrochemical industries.

"The last figure that I have seen for the war's cost, prepared by the Ministry of Planning and Budget, is $400 billion," Mr. Rahgozar said during a discussion of the many reconstruction projects under way in Iran.

"The figures are very large because of extensive physical damage to so many cities," he said. "They include lost oil production, lost profits, and delayed or damaged projects. This is not to mention the shattered lives of so many refugees resettled away from the war zone."

At the entrance to Abadan, Revolutionary Guards prevented families that used to live in the city from entering. The stream of would-be returnees was just a tiny portion of the estimated 2 million Iranians in border areas who had to leave their homes in 1980 when Iraqi troops invaded the oil producing province of Khuzistan.

On Sunday, the last of 12 days of celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Iranian Revolution, they had come back, drawn by a rumor that the authorities would let them see their old homes.

A woman wept silently when a Revolutionary Guard explained that there was nothing to see. Her children stared impassively.

"She says they come from far, very far," one man said, translating. "Town is closed to people." The long line of small trucks carrying the families turned around and drove back over the bumpy dust road.

Inside Abadan, to which the Iranian oil minister invited several foreign reporters on a visit, there are Iranian soldiers living in ditches and fortified bunkers.

There are also about 7,000 volunteer Iranian oil workers and skilled technicians who have come from other refineries in other towns to rebuild what was, a decade ago, the world's largest oil refinery.

Much of the refinery, a 1,300-hectare (3,200-acre) complex of pipelines, distillation towers, generators, furnaces, storage tanks and roads, has been reduced to piles of melted steel and twisted pipes. The hulks of 110 oil storage tanks look like collapsed accordions in a surrealistic scene.

"Producing houses and amenities for 7,000 men in a ruined city is very difficult, but we have done it," said Assadullah Salehi-Foruz, who is overseeing the refinery project.

He said that by April 1, the anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic, Abadan would start processing 130,000 barrels a day, a fifth of its previous capacity. A second phase will more than double that figure in two years, Mr. Salehi-Foruz said. It is a gargantuan task, oil experts say, but the first phase is near completion.

The men work in shifts around the clock to meet the April deadline.

In addition to the damage in Abadan, officials said the six other refineries in Iran were raided 34 times and hit with several dozen Iraqi missiles. Offshore oil exporting islands like Kharg, Lavan, and Sirri, as well as expensive oil platforms, have been destroyed, wiping out some 750,000 barrels a day of oil production and exports. This amounted to a daily loss of $11 million in revenues over the last eight years.

'The last figure that I have seen for the war's cost, prepared by the Ministry of Planning and Budget, is $400 billion.'

Ahmed Rahgozar, deputy oil minister

In a huge machine shop at Abadan, Iranian technicians and engineers were rushing about, welding pipes, hooking up new electric wires and smoothing bent steel plates. "There are not enough hours in the day," said Mohammed Hadi, a technician.

The fever of reconstruction seems to have transformed Iran. Although the years of war left deep scars that officials and ordinary Iranians do not try to hide, the most striking impression from conversations with dozens of Iranians is the absence of rancor.

All that seems to be left from the war is a sense that Iran held its own against overwhelming odds. There is a sense that it was all futile.

"You know Saddam is right back where he was when he started the war against us, at the international border line," said Hadi, a chemical engineer from Abadan. He was referring to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, upon whom most Iranians place the blame for the conflict.

"Why has he done these crimes against our people and his own people?" Hadi added. "For what?"

Indeed, a tour outside Tehran, to places including Isfahan, Shiraz, Ahwaz, Mahshahr, Lavan Island and Abadan, revealed a noticeable absence of slogans and sloganeering. The obsessive mobilization against alien enemies that is so overwhelming in the capital was not in evidence.

The decision in July by the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to accept a cease-fire appears to have convinced most Iranians that the war is a sad episode whose last chapter has been written.

"Even though my analysis was that the war had no military solution, I was stunned when the Imam said we accept the cease-fire," said a uniformed army conscript in Isfahan.

"I believe the Imam had his reasons," said the soldier, who would not give his name. "He wanted to avoid a terrible thing from happening, or being forced on us by the superpowers, maybe because of the Iraqi use of chemical weapons."

Instead of an obsession with revenge, Iran is turning much of its energy to the reconstruction of its economy, which is nearly at a standstill.

This reconstruction fever is accompanied by what political discourse and official newspapers call a new pragmatism. Iranian officials say it is part of the effort to induct people in the new "reconstruction decade," as the next 10 years of the revolution are officially called.

The authorities also have relaxed their enforcement of rigid behavioral codes. In many cases, brightly colored scarves have replaced the black ones that women were expected to wear. More men are shaving, an immodest gesture of vanity in the view of some devout Moslems.

Flights from Iran to Dubai are solidly booked for weeks ahead by Iranian businessmen who carry U.S. dollars purchased in the black market to buy expensive luxury goods and resell them in the Tehran bazaar.

"Basically, you can find anything you want here as you can see," said a merchant in the Tehran bazaar who asked not to be identified. "The government likes it this way. It takes care of the poor and lets the rich buy what they want."

New political freedoms are evident, too. Senior leaders of the Iranian clergy have openly expressed the belief that reconstruction cannot prevail without a greater opening in the political process.

In a widely publicized speech, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, the designated successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, asserted recently that intolerance, selfishness, and clannish interests were alienating major segments of the Iranian population.

"We must not rule at any cost," he said in the address to a group of Islamic scholars in Qum.

In the rush to reconstruct the Iranian economy, top priority has been given to the oil industry, because it generates 90 percent of the country's foreign currency revenues and also because it sustained the most damage in the war, next to the armed forces. Plans call for at least one repaired or new refinery or petrochemical plant to be inaugurated monthly through the summer.

At Lavan Island, an important oil control center, a few reporters and oil industry officials were flown in an 18-year-old U.S.-made helicopter to survey offshore platforms damaged by the United States in an attack a year ago.

Asked if it was easy to get the money for spare parts or to obtain other U.S. machinery, an Iranian officer said: "For important things like that, there is no bureaucracy, no problem at all. We never had any complications."

Iranians responsible for managing industries in various cities say that the effort to preserve the backbone of industry in the war has been an extraordinarily expensive exercise, and one from which they have learned a great deal. It also is an experience from which they seem to draw self-confidence and pride.

Early this month, just outside Shiraz, Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi inaugurated a petrochemical plant that had been moved from Abadan in bits and pieces. The cost of the operation was $100 million, $30 million of it in foreign currencies.

"This factory was 65 percent finished in Abadan just before the war started," said Nematollah Hajizadeh, a technician in Shiraz. "In 1983, we decided to move it here to get it away from the war zone." Now, he said, the petrochemical project is finally getting under way, almost 10 years behind schedule.

—YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

Former Government Official Held in Japan Stock Scandal

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prosecutors arrested a former Labor Ministry official Friday on bribery charges in connection with the Recruit stock scandal. He was the first person connected with the government to be detained in the affair.

The arrest of Shigeru Kano, 55, represented a further setback for Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, whose government has been shaken by the insider-trading scandal.

Mr. Takeshita has been fending off calls from the opposition for his resignation. The tainting of the generally respected bureaucracy could deepen his troubles.

The scandal also drew closer to the previous prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, as opposition politicians demanded Friday that he be called to testify in parliament under oath. Mr. Nakasone was prime minister at the time of the stock dealings.

The affair centers on the sale of unlisted shares in Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate subsidiary of Recruit Co., to aides to Mr. Takeshita, Mr. Nakasone and dozens of other leading politicians and businessmen, mostly in 1986. When the shares were publicly listed that fall, their value soared.

No politicians have been arrested. Most legal authorities agree that accepting the shares would not have been illegal unless official favors had been promised in return.

Mr. Takeshita, who became prime minister in November 1987, has seen his popularity fall to its lowest level.

Mr. Kano was the seventh person to be arrested this week in connection with the scandal. A total of eight persons have been detained.

On Monday, prosecutors arrested the founder of Recruit, Hiromasa Ezoe, the former head of its real estate subsidiary, and two former executives of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co.

The former Nippon Telegraph & Telephone executives were charged with giving Recruit favorable treatment in its growing information business in return for access to unlisted stock.

On Wednesday, the managing director of Recruit and the managing director of its subsidiary were detained on charges of violating the Securities and Exchange Law.

Mr. Kano was arrested on charges of accepting bribes from Recruit in the form of more than $10,000 in entertainment expenses. He was allegedly treated to golf weekends and expensive meals at least 39 times when he was director of a Labor Ministry division that regulated part of Recruit's business.

At the time Recruit was allegedly entertaining Mr. Kano, he was considering proposed legislation that would have imposed controls on the job placement magazines that Recruit and others published, prosecutors said. He later recommended that the legislation not be enacted.

Prosecutors also raided Mr. Kano's home and searched offices in the Labor Ministry.

Imhausen Executive Said to Attempt Suicide

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

BONN — The deputy manager of Imhausen-Chemie GmbH, the chemical company accused of helping Libya build a poison-gas plant, was reported in critical condition Friday after apparently attempting suicide, officials said.

The officials said that Hans-Joachim Renner, 61, the second ranking official at Imhausen, was found in his locked car in a forest Thursday after he allegedly took a massive dose of sleeping pills.

Mr. Renner's wife had reported him missing the night before, and the police had begun a search in the region of Lahr, the southwestern city where Imhausen has its headquarters.

Mr. Renner was responsible for management and technology at Imhausen.

His apparent suicide attempt was widely attributed to the criminal investigation into allegations that Imhausen played a critical role in the construction of a plant in Libya whose intent is now generally accepted as the production of chemical weapons.

The state prosecutor investigating Imhausen ordered the Federal Criminal Agency, comparable to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, to join in the investigation because of suspected violations of the foreign-trade laws.

In another development, Imhausen issued a statement saying that two employees had been arrested Thursday, but said the arrests were not in connection with the investigation into violations of the foreign-trade law.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, the opposition Social Democratic Party called on the government to demand that Libya return the blueprints and components for the poison-gas plant, and to threaten sanctions if the Libyans refused.

Bush Plans Talks On the Budget

Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — President George Bush, acknowledging that "tough choices" lie ahead in the negotiations over the $1.16 trillion budget he proposed last week, said Friday that he had invited congressional leaders to the White House on Tuesday for his first budget talks since he unveiled the spending plan.

The White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said the meeting would provide "an opportunity to assess progress thus far, to go over some of the numbers that have emerged in preliminary sessions." He said the talks would focus more on the budget negotiating process than on specific programs and spending decisions.

A major criticism of Mr. Bush's budget is that he has called for specific spending increases but is willing to his "friends on the Hill" to produce $10 billion or more in spending cuts.

The Associated Press

Killing in West Bank and Condemnation in Geneva

A policeman pushed an Arab away Friday as he tried to aid his son, who was being arrested in Jerusalem. In Nablus, meanwhile, a 25-year-old Arab man, shot by Israeli troops who were firing at an attacker, died Friday of his wounds, the army and doctors said. And Palestinians said a man was shot and killed during a demonstration in the West Bank village of Kfar al Deek. In Geneva, the UN Human Rights Commission, for the 21st year, adopted resolutions condemning Israeli policies in the occupied territories. One denounced the "ill-treatment and torture of Palestinian detainees."

Managua Opposition Is Wary

But Many See Opportunity in Pledge of New Freedoms

By Mark A. Uhlig
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Leaders of the Nicaraguan political opposition have reacted with caution to the new Central American accord that requires greater political freedoms here in exchange for the closing of contra bases in Honduras.

But many opposition figures say they believe the agreement could provide a foundation for a broad renewal of Nicaraguan political life.

Virtually all say they would be willing to take part in elections under the accord, which provides for the speeding up of national elections, a loosening of press and broadcast restrictions, and the use of international observers to ensure an open vote.

"It is clearly a step forward," said Gustavo Tablada Zelaya, the secretary-general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, an opposition group. "Now we have to transform this step into a real opportunity for change."

The accord, signed Tuesday in El Salvador by five Central American presidents, including President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, commits Managua to a broad set of measures aimed at "developing a process of democratization and national reconciliation."

Among the steps included are the formation of a supreme electoral council "with balanced participation of representatives from opposition political parties," guarantees of equal access to broadcast time on state radio and television, and the participation of international monitoring groups to ensure fairness in all stages of a four-month political organizing period and a six-month election campaign.

The accord also stipulates that elections in Nicaragua, now scheduled for November 1990, be held no later than Feb. 25 of that year.

Opposition leaders said they had scheduled meetings to discuss the accord and its effect on them.

"We cannot be optimists," said Roger Guevara Mena, a lawyer who is a leader of the Democratic Coordinator, a major opposition alliance, "because we have seen for so many years that the Sandinistas like to sign so many documents, without ever fulfilling their promises."

Mr. Guevara and other opponents of the government said that the moving up of the date of the elections would not necessarily help opposition groups, some of which say they do not yet feel prepared to wage an election campaign.

Yet, most opposition figures seem prepared to work with the government to reach an agreement on the ground rules for fair elections.

Discussion among opposition leaders has centered on perceived shortcomings in the accord that the opposition will seek to remedy in talks with the Sandinistas.

In interviews, opposition leaders included demands for formal separation of the Sandinista Front and the Nicaraguan Army, for the elimination of restrictions that prevent opposition groups from receiving aid from official U.S. sources, and for an end to military conscription.

■ Bush Has Reservations

Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported from Washington:

President George Bush has vowed to seek continued "humanitarian support" for the Nicaraguan rebels and has expressed strong reservations about the agreement to dismantle rebel camps.

Speaking of the accord, Mr. Bush said Thursday in an interview at the White House that Americans had to "be wary" of Mr. Ortega's promises.

The accord, Mr. Bush said, had "some positive elements" and "also some troublesome elements."

The president added, "Let's be sure we do not leave the resistance standing alone, leaving them twisting out there without fulfillment of the commitment to democracy on the part of the Sandinistas."

Asked if his comments suggested further funds for the contra forces, he replied, "It could mean that."

U.S. aid to the contras expires March 31. The last appropriation was $27.1 million for food, clothing, shelter and medical supplies.

"I have every intention of seeing that these people receive humanitarian support," Mr. Bush said of the contras, "but how that comes about, we'll have to wait and see."

El Salvador Guerrillas Launch More Attacks

Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — A soldier and two rebels were killed Friday when guerrillas attacked military positions near northern Sensuntepe City. It was a day after the rebels ended a truce brought on by a meeting of Central American presidents earlier in the week.

On Thursday, nine soldiers died and 11 were wounded in a rebel attack on the Entre Rios military base, near the Pacific Coast resort where the regional leaders met.

BIG CROSSWORD
IN THEIR EDITION SATURDAY, THE FAMED NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY CROSSWORD — ENOUGH TO KEEP YOU BUSY ALL WEEK

WORLD BRIEFS

South Africa Releases 5 Detainees

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — Five South African activists were freed from detention Friday as the government began implementing its part of a deal to end a hunger strike by about 300 political detainees. Two of those released were among those receiving treatment in Johannesburg hospitals after refusing food for three weeks.

Severe restrictions were placed on one of the freed activists, Trevor Manuel, a founding member of the United Democratic Front, an organization of about 750 anti-apartheid groups. He was ordered to report to the police twice a day and to remain at his home at night, a lawyer said.

On Thursday, the government agreed in talks with Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu and other church leaders to release "a substantial number" of detainees within two weeks. A majority of the prisoners were reported to have ended their hunger strike, which began in Johannesburg on Jan. 23.

Czechs Raise Public-Disorder Fines

PRAGUE (AP) — In an apparent attempt to discourage protests over the pending trials of the playwright Vaclav Havel and eight other political activists, the authorities have instituted steep fines for public disorder.

The measure, adopted by the presidium of the national parliament Friday, increased by more than three times the maximum fine for organizing or participating in "banned or unauthorized" public gatherings, the CTK news agency said.

The measure was adopted three days after parliament doubled the maximum jail sentence for obstructing the action of a public official, from six months to one year. The prison term for violating public order was also doubled, from three months to six. Both charges have frequently been used against persons detained during unofficial demonstrations.

Burma Presents Election Timetable

RANGOON, Burma (Combined Dispatches) — The Burmese election commission has announced a detailed 14-month timetable leading up to the country's first multiparty elections in more than 30 years.

Consultations with the military junta on a new election law are to be completed Feb. 24, to provide for "holding free and fair multiparty democratic general elections, as wanted by the people," the commission announced late Thursday on government radio. Voting is expected in April or May 1990.

Japan, Burma's largest aid donor, reacted to the announcement by recognizing the government of Prime Minister Saw Maung and saying it would resume aid it had curtailed. *(UPI, AFP)*

For the Record

South Korea's main dissident group said Friday it would stage anti-American protests in Seoul and other cities before President George Bush's brief visit Feb. 27. *(Reuters)*

A bill to allow racing and betting in Britain on Sundays failed Friday in the House of Commons in London by 67 votes to 51. The Sunday Sport Bill, to authorize racing on 12 Sundays a year, would also have allowed other sporting events to be staged on Sundays. *(AFP)*

Ferdinand E. Marcos, 71, seems to be making progress in his fight against pneumonia and asthma, and tissue taken from one of his kidneys was found to be not cancerous, a spokesman for St. Francis Medical Centre in Honolulu, where the former Philippine president is being treated, said Thursday. *(Reuters)*

The trial of Oliver L. North, the former White House aide, will begin Tuesday, court officials said Friday after rules for the handling of classified material in court were agreed upon. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Yugoslav state airline, JAT, has begun charging foreigners three times more than Yugoslavs for its domestic flights to make up for major revenue losses last year, a spokesman for the carrier said Friday. The new prices went into effect Thursday. *(Reuters)*

American Airlines failed to detect a test bomb, hand grenade and gun that federal agents smuggled through the airline's security system at Logan International Airport in June 1987, the U.S. attorney's office asserted in a suit filed Thursday against the airline. The lawsuit alleges 25 violations of federal regulations. *(UPI)*

Rainstorms swept the Canary Islands overnight, disrupting air and sea transport as well as causing mud slides around the capital, Las Palmas on Gran Canaria. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	18	64	10	50	
Amsterdam	5	41	-1	30	fr
Athens	14	57	6	43	fr
Barcelona	15	59	10	50	fr
Belgrade	8	46	3	37	fr
Berlin	5	41	0	32	fr
Brussels	6	43	1	34	fr
Budapest	6	43	1	34	fr
Copenhagen	4	39	-1	30	fr
Costa Del Sol	18	64	3	37	fr
Dublin	10	50	5	41	fr
Edinburgh	5	41	2	36	fr
Florence	10	50	3	37	fr
Frankfurt	7	45	2	36	fr
Geneva	9	48	2	36	fr
Helsinki	0	32	-4	25	fr
Las Palmas	19	66	13	55	fr
Lisbon	14	57	8	46	fr
London	7	45	3	37	fr
Luxembourg	5	41	0	32	fr
Madrid	11	52	3	37	fr
Milan	11	52	6	43	fr
Moscow	2	36	-1	30	fr
Munich	5	41	0	32	fr
Nice	—	—	—	—	no
Oslo	3	37	-1	30	fr
Paris	—	—	—	—	no
Prague	3	37	-1	27	fr
Reykjavik	1	34	1	34	fr
Rome	13	55	2	36	fr
Stockholm	3	37	-2	28	fr
Strasbourg	—	—	—	—	no
Venice	9	48	3	37	fr
Vienna	6	43	2	36	fr
Warsaw	2	36	1	34	fr
Zurich	4	39	1	34	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	6	41	1	34	fr
Cairo	19	66	8	41	fr
Istanbul	8	46	5	41	fr
Jerusalem	—	—	4	39	fr
Tel Aviv	—	—	12	54	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	28	82	21	70	sl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	r
Beijing	7	45	-2	28	cl
Hong Kong	25	77	21	70	r
Manila	30	86	21	70	r
New Delhi	—	—	10	50	sh
Seoul	10	50	-2	28	cl
Shanghai	—	—	2	36	cl
Singapore	31	88	22	72	r
Taipei	23	84	16	61	r
Tokyo	11	52	6	43	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	20	68	7	45	r
Cape Town	29	84	20	68	r
Casablanca	19	66	11	52	r
Harare	—	—	16	61	r
Lagos	—	—	25	77	r
Nairobi	25	77	13	55	r
Tunis	17	63	9	48	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	no
Lima	—	—	—	—	no
Mexico City	26	79	9	48	r
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	no
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	4	39	0	32	sn
Atlanta	11	52	4	39	r
Boston	3	37	-4	25	sn
Chicago	2	36	-8	18	sn
Denver	4	39	-10	14	sn
Detroit	3	37	-11	12	sn
Honolulu	28	82	22	72	r
Houston	17	63	7	45	r
Los Angeles	18	64	10	50	r
Miami	25	77	18	64	r
Minneapolis	-11	12	-15	5	sn
Montreal	-13	9	-19	-2	sn
Nassau	28	82	22	72	r
New York	7	45	1	34	r
Phoenix	25	77	10	50	r
San Francisco	14	57	10	50	r
Seattle	2	36	-3	27	sn
Toronto	1	34	-5	23	sn
Washington	2	36	-3	27	sn

cl-cloudy; fa-fair; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 6 — 11 (43 — 52). LONDON: Rainy. Temps. 6 — 13 (46 — 55). MADRID: Fair. Temps. 7 — 15 (34 — 59). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temps. 0 — 4 (32 — 25). PARIS: Not Available. ROME: Fair. Temps. 6 — 16 (43 — 61). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 3 — 19 (37 — 66). ZURICH: Rainy. Temps. 4 — 7 (39 — 45). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temps. 22 — 33 (72 — 93). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temps. 25 — 27 (77 — 70). MANILA: Cloudy. Temps. 20 — 31 (71 — 79). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temps. 10 — 6 (50 — 43). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31 — 23 (88 — 73). TOKYO: Rainy. Temps. 11 — 8 (52 — 46).

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

DUSSELDORF

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English, s.s. 10.00, worship 11.05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Lauchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D-Kaiserswerth. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Daley, Pastor, Tel.: 0211/403 157.

GENEVA

CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Ernest-Pictet. Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joyful, spiritfilled worship in English. 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tel.: 447070 or 983580.

HAMBURG

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Sutter Str. 19, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m. & Worship 2 p.m. Tel.: (0) 4101-207932.

HOLLAND

TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30 nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemplaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751 78024.

LONDON

AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, S5 at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube. Tel.: (01) 580 2791.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking S.S. 11:45, worship 12:45, nursery, child. ch. provided. Holzstra 9. Evening service 7:00. Call Rev. Paul. Box 089-692-853.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10. (U2 Thereisienstr.), Pastor Ronnie Stevens (089) 850-8617.

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.49.15.29/47.51.29.63.

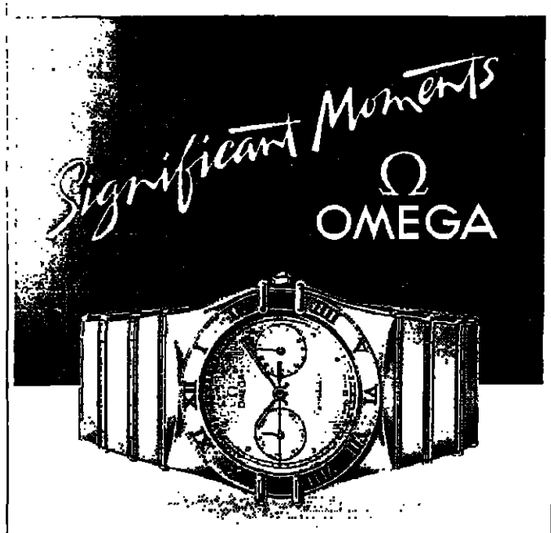
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Gaité. Vesper Service in English every Sunday evening at 6:30. Tel.: 47.49.15.29/47.51.29.63.

STOCKHOLM

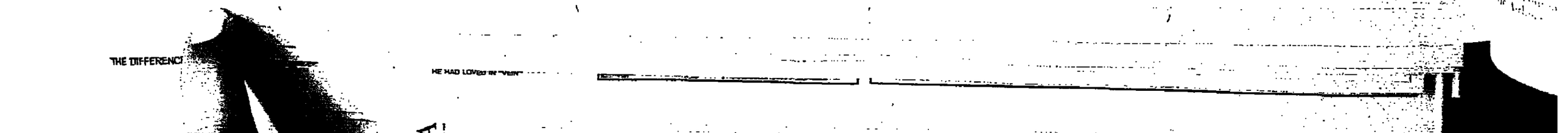
EMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungsstrag. 8 Birger Jarl. Friendly christian fellowship. English, Swedish & Korean 11:00. Tel.: (08) 151225, & 309803.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 49 55 25.



OMEGA CONSTELLATION,
THE WATCH SOLD AT LEADING JEWELERS
AROUND THE WORLD.



U.S. Moves Ahead On Replacement For Lance Missile

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has taken the first steps toward developing a new short-range nuclear missile despite West German reservations about the project, administration officials say.

The plans have far-reaching consequences for military strategy, arms control and U.S. relations with its European allies, experts inside and outside the government say.

Key decisions on developing the new missile, intended to be the successor to the aging Lance missile deployed in West Germany, were made in late November and December, when the Pentagon decided how to deploy the weapon and what its desired capabilities should be, an army official said.

Senior West German officials have made a series of sometimes conflicting statements that indicate that Bonn is not yet prepared to replace the Lance missiles.

Pentagon officials say they need to proceed with the development program so that the first missiles can be ready for deployment in West Germany in 1995. U.S. officials say they hope that the Atlantic alliance will formally approve deployment before then.

Administration officials said the new missile, as yet unnamed, would be able to fly four times as far as the Lance and would be far more accurate.

"It will be a new missile," an army official said. "It is not going to be a rebuilt Lance."

The Lance missile has a range of about 70 miles (113 kilometers).

Plans for deploying the new weapon may complicate prospects for negotiating limits on short-range nuclear missiles, some administration officials say. This is because the new nuclear missiles would be deployed on the same tracked vehicles that are used to carry nonnuclear rockets, according to plans approved by senior Pentagon officials.

The army says that with such a deployment it would be difficult to distinguish launchers carrying nuclear missiles from launchers carrying conventionally armed rockets.

A U.S. official said the administration was not concerned about possible verification difficulties because it did not want to negotiate limits on short-range nuclear missiles. But some West German officials favor talks to restrict such missiles, which would strike mostly West and East German territory in a nuclear war.

The plans for the new short-range, ground-launched nuclear missile are part of a broader effort to upgrade the U.S. arsenal of short-range nuclear weapons.

The Pentagon has also decided to develop a new air-launched nuclear missile with a range of about 280 miles. This weapon would be a new version of SRAM, an air-to-surface missile carried by strategic nuclear bombers. In addition, the United States is making new nuclear artillery shells.

Army officials said the service had made plans to begin full-scale development of the new ground-launched missile next year. But contractors have yet to be selected and the Pentagon has not released specifications for the weapon.

Administration experts said they wanted the missile to have a range of about 280 miles, just under the ceiling established by the Soviet-American treaty that bans ground-launched nuclear missiles with a range of 300 to 3,400 miles.

An administration official said that the new missile would be fired from a special box mounted on the tracked vehicle for the army's Multiple Launch Rocket System.

The Multiple Launch Rocket System, which is deployed in Europe, carries 12 rockets with conventional arms. The rockets, which are also carried in a box mounted on the vehicle, have a range of about 10 to 30 miles. The same vehicle will also be used to fire the army's Tactical Missile System, a surface-to-surface artillery missile, according to Pentagon plans.

An army official said several steps could be taken to help overcome verification difficulties. He said that the box used to launch the new nuclear missiles could be made larger than the boxes used to launch the conventionally armed missiles. But he added that no decision had yet been made to "optimize verification."

Administration officials did not say how many of the new missiles would be deployed.

The United States has 88 Lance launchers in West Germany. A U.S. official said about 700 nuclear-armed Lances and about 300 conventionally armed Lances are deployed there.

Scott Applewhite/The Associated Press

President Bush read a statement and then answered reporters' questions on gun control at a session in the White House Oval Office.

Bush Opposes Semiautomatic-Rifle Ban

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Thursday that he would not support legislation to ban the import of semiautomatic AK-47 assault rifles like the one used in a California schoolyard massacre last month and added, "I think the answer is the criminal — do more with the criminal."

In an Oval Office session with reporters, Mr. Bush said he supported existing laws banning the import of fully automatic Chinese-made AK-47s, but he said he would not seek to restrict the importation of semiautomatic weapons, which police say have been used with increasing frequency in drug wars and gang killings.

Patrick E. Purdy used a Chinese-made semiautomatic AK-47 on Jan. 17 in Stockton, California, to kill five schoolchildren and injure 30. There has been a surge in imports of these weapons. Leading police spokesmen and others have appealed to Congress for legislation to ban the import and sale of such semiautomatic weapons, but the National Rifle Association opposes any restrictions on grounds that such weapons cannot be distinguished from hunting rifles.

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, has introduced a bill that he said would outlaw the semiautomatic weapons being used in crime wars without affecting weapons used for sport.

Mr. Bush, a lifetime member of the rifle association, responded to questions on the issue by asking reporters, "What do you mean by 'semi'?" A reporter said it meant that the weapon fired every time the trigger was pulled.

"Look," Mr. Bush said, "if you're suggesting that every pistol that can do that, or every rifle, should be banned, I would strongly oppose that. I would strongly go after the criminals who use these guns. But I'm not going to suggest that a semiautomated hunting rifle be banned. Absolutely not."

Jerry Rudden, a spokesman for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, said the semiautomatic weapons are legally imported under government rules that exclude only those weapons "not particularly suitable or readily adaptable for sporting purposes." The semiautomatic AK-47s are deemed acceptable for sporting purposes because they are used for target practice and hunting.

Edward D. Conroy, deputy associate director of the firearms bureau, said in Senate testimony last week that only three states now require a waiting period for anyone buying a rifle.

FBI Is Said to Uncover 'Wealth of Allegations' About Tower's Conduct

By Jim McGee and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI investigation of Defense Secretary-designate John G. Tower has uncovered no evidence implicating him in the Pentagon procurement scandal or in the receipt of illegal campaign contributions but has uncovered a "wealth of allegations about the guy's personal conduct," a source said Thursday.

The FBI report summarizing the bureau's findings, described by officials as the most extensive background check of a cabinet appointee in memory, is due to be delivered to the White House on Monday. The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said Thursday that he planned to convene the committee by Wednesday and hoped to schedule a committee vote on the Tower nomination by the end of the week.

Tom Kirk, the FBI agent who is writing the report, declined to discuss it. He said that "the overwhelming number of allegations are resolved as being unfounded," but added that the report would contain new information about Mr. Tower that had not been made public. He said FBI agents were continuing to work on the background investigation.

Mr. Kirk's statement occurred after Kenneth L. Adelman, a U.S. arms negotiator, said Mr. Tower had shown a "lack of discretion" during his tenure as senior negotiator in Geneva. Mr. Adelman did not specify any actions but said they proved troublesome during the talks.

Another official said the focus of the FBI report would be "the lifestyle stuff." He said the volume of derogatory statements on Mr. Tower's drinking and relations with women was so great that if Mr. Tower were seeking a job as an FBI agent rather than as secretary of defense he probably would not be hired.

An informed source familiar with the investigation said that there was "not enough to implicate" Mr. Tower in any illicit payments from military contractors, and the agency has so far found no connection between him and the military procurement investigation known as Operation Ill-Wind.

The summary is the latest in a series of volumes concerning Mr. Tower that the FBI has given the White House, Mr. Kirk said, adding that it would be as extensive and objective as they could make it.

Asked whether the Armed Services Committee should be influenced by questions involving morality and personal fitness if the FBI found no other grounds to disqualify Mr. Tower, Senator Nunn said he would consider the "cumulative total" of all the evidence.

"You have to consider allegations relating to alcohol — whether there is a pattern of abuse and whether it has been terminated," he said, reiterating earlier assertions about the relevance of any "pattern" of excessive drinking to consideration of someone in the military chain of command.

The nomination is expected to go to the Senate floor regardless of whether Mr. Tower gets a favorable or unfavorable vote from the committee.

Roche Is Offered Arms Control Post

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has asked James G. Roche, a Northrop Corp. official with broad experience on nuclear weapons issues, to be director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, officials said.

Mr. Roche, 49, is said to hold conservative views on arms control, like his mentor and former superior, the late Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat of Washington.

Mr. Roche worked for Senator Jackson as a senior staff member of the Select Committee on Intelligence from 1979 to 1980 and as minority staff director of the Armed Services Committee in 1983.

In the early 1970s, Mr. Jackson championed the idea that arms-control constraints must apply equally to all types of U.S. and Soviet strategic forces, and later vigorously opposed the SALT II accord negotiated by President Jimmy Carter.

Several officials said that Mr. Roche had not decided whether to accept. He declined comment Thursday.

Mr. Roche's career includes a period in the Defense Department's Office of Net Assessment from 1975 to 1978, where he helped prepare comparisons of U.S. and Soviet forces.

As the principal deputy director of policy planning at the State Department from 1981 to 1982, Mr. Roche worked closely with Paul D. Wolfowitz, who was then the office director and is expected to be named undersecretary of defense for policy under John G. Tower, should Mr. Tower be confirmed as defense secretary.

During the early years of the Reagan administration, Mr. Roche was considered part of a conservative circle of policy analysts that included Fred C. Ikle, then at the Pentagon, and Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr.

Soviets Hold Nuclear Test

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear explosion Friday at its Semipalatinsk testing site in Central Asia, Tass reported.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Midnight Basketball Aims at Street Crime

Youths play basketball from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. all summer in the Washington suburb of Glenarden, Maryland. "The idea that they've got somewhere to go at night is a sound project keeping young men away from the temptation of crime and violence," said the police chief, Lewis Morris.

No studies have been carried out that would indicate if the Midnight Basketball League has indeed reduced drug abuse or late-night crime, The New York Times reports. But queries have come from officials as far away as Atlanta, Boston and Detroit.

The eight-team league was conceived by G. Van Standifer, 59, when he was serving as town manager of the community of 4,000 three years ago.

"It's safe to say that drug use goes up when there are big blocks of unused time," he said. "We're not so naive as to think that basketball games in the middle of the night are going to fill up all of those gaps, but we've got to start somewhere."

All young men aged 17 through 21 are eligible to play. Members also must attend drug education classes and vocational counseling. In other summer sports leagues, only the best athletes get to play. But in Glenarden, every member sees action for at least one quarter of the game.

"Certain players wouldn't show up if they didn't get to play," Mr. Standifer said, "and they'd be out on the street."

Short Takes

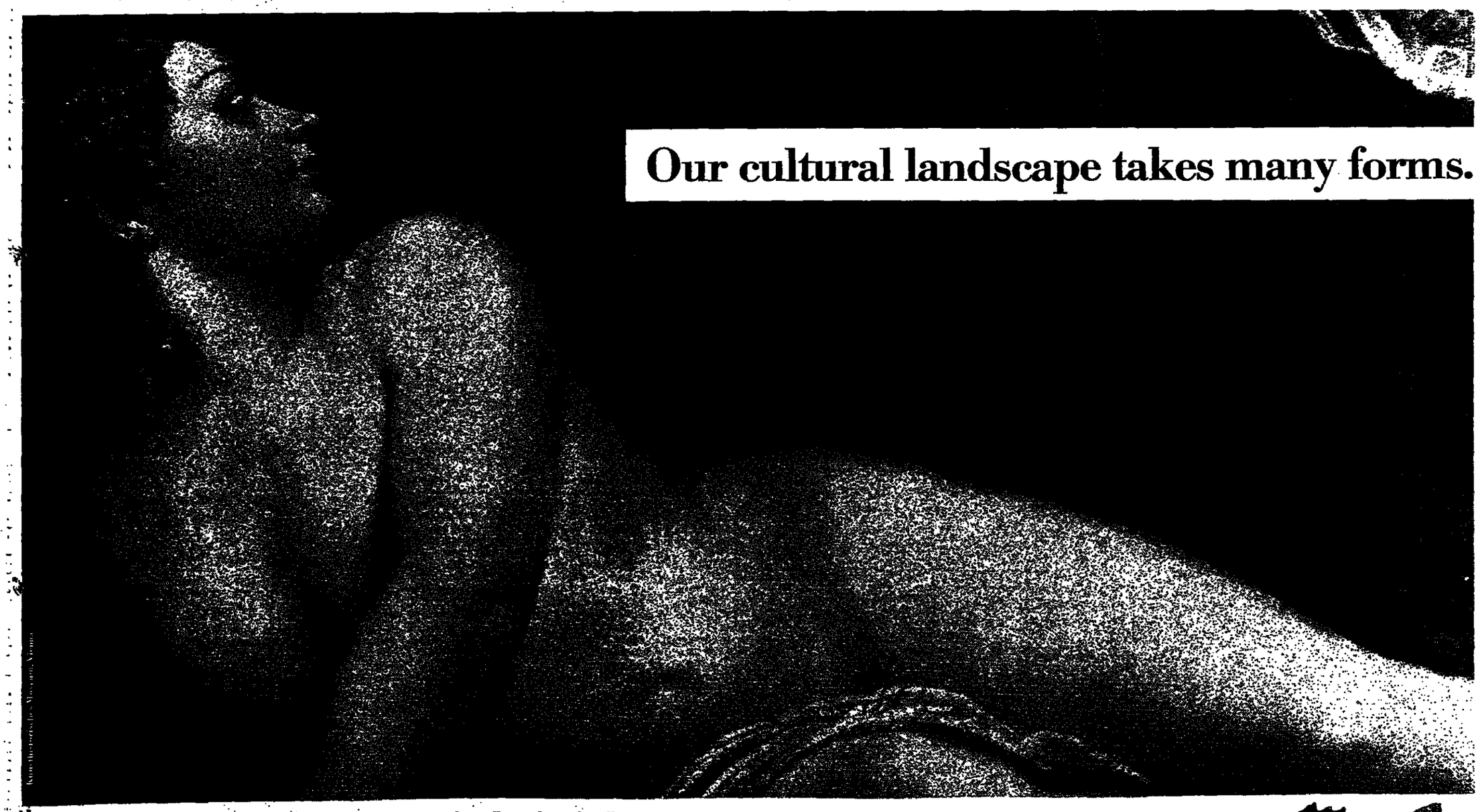
A new device permits screening of telephone calls while the phone is ringing, The Washington Post reports. Known as Caller ID or Custom Local Area Signaling Service, CLASS, the system uses a small $80-box attached to the telephone that gives a digital display of the number from which the call is placed. If the number is unfamiliar or that of an unwelcome caller, like a pesky acquaintance or irate employer, the call can be ignored. A refinement soon to be introduced has a special ring from callers whose numbers have been programmed into the device. In New Jersey, one of the first states where CLASS was available, initial response was "three times what we expected," according to a spokesman for New Jersey Bell.

Colt Industries Inc., makers of the semiautomatic AR-15 assault rifle, has sued to block a Los Angeles law banning the sale or possession of such weapons. The law was passed unanimously after five schoolchildren were slain in Stockton, California, by a drifter armed with an AK-47 assault rifle. The guns also are used by warring street gangs in Los Angeles. Colt's suit said, "The overnight criminality of owning a Colt product tarnishes the impeccable and well-recognized Colt trade name."

The film industry, less than a year after a devastating writers' strike, is reluctantly preparing for a potential work stoppage by the 72,000 actors in the Screen Actors Guild. In 1980, the actors brought movie and television production to a halt with a 10-week strike that industry spokesmen say cost $100 million. Although few executives expect the union to strike when its contract expires June 30, the studios are rushing films to completion as well as deferring motion pictures that cannot complete principal photography by that date.

Goldilocks went on mock trial before 11 and 12-year-olds at a Baltimore school in a law firm's demonstration of how criminal justice works. Goldilocks was played by a school clerk who has long, curly blond hair, and the three bears, by three teachers. Goldilocks testified that she "just wanted to use the phone" and didn't mean to break Baby Bear's chair. "The next thing I knew," she said, "there were these three screaming bears." A jury of pupils found her guilty of destruction of property but not guilty of burglary and theft.

Arthur Higbee



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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Center Keeps Moving

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, the model of a modern social democrat, explained this week why he feels he has to turn his back on his former friends in the trade union movement. Let him take comfort; he is not alone. Much the same thing is happening in several other countries run by social democrats.

Mr. González said that the unions had asked him to do things incompatible with the efficient running of the Spanish economy. Australia's Labor government has a similar worry about its unions. The Australian unions are run by open-minded young men, who were persuaded in December that pay raises should in future be based on productivity, and not feebly follow prices upward; but those young leaders are already under pressure from their rank and file to claw back some of that concession. In social democratic Sweden, the unions fear that the intellectuals of the Finance Ministry are about to attack their hard-won privileges in the name of economic liberalism, and are fighting back.

Sweden, Spain and Australia are three of the few big democracies not run by conservatives. Only a couple of years ago they appeared to have found an enviable compromise. Their governments, rejecting the old socialism, had decided to run their economies on free-market principles. Yet they still held hands with the working class through their "social contracts" with the unions. The center, it seemed, was holding.

It was not. Whether the issue is the wage-fixing system (as in Australia) or the scope of the welfare state (Spain and Sweden), the price the unions are asking for their part in the "social contract" may be more than the government reckons a free economy can stand. It adds to inflation. It increases the cost, direct or indirect, of the goods the country wants to sell abroad. It almost certainly puts more people out of jobs.

There is no reason that free-market economies cannot pay tip-top wages and supply generous social welfare. High productivity, sharp management and energetic marketing can, and do, provide those good things. But the economy has to be competitive. Spain has to be ready for its part in the European Community's post-1992 single market. Sweden has to be able to sell to that market. Australia has to match itself against Japan and the Asian dragons.

Who else should be noting these things? France, whose Socialist government has just had a messy little fight with its public-sector unions. Greece, if its ruling Socialists can concentrate their minds before the election hits them. Above all, the countries of the Communist world, now taking their first hesitant steps away from the traps of central planning and into the marketplace.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A War for Afghans Only

Before the Kremlin sent in its troops nearly 10 years ago, the Afghans were fighting a civil war. Now that the Kremlin has removed its troops, leaving behind a million dead Afghans and a country physically and politically shredded by conflict, the civil war goes on. In its immediate phase, it pits non-Communist Afghans against the Communist regime left behind by Moscow. President Bush affirmed Thursday that the U.S. commitment to Afghan self-determination requires continuing support for the resistance as long as Moscow supports Kabul. Considering the weaponry both sides possess, this may not require much in new supplies by either great power, at least during the crucial testing period just ahead. Continuance of the war means more bloodshed, but the moral case and the determination of the resistance leave little room for the formulas of "reconciliation" or "power-sharing" being commended as political solutions in other regional disputes.

The greater anxiety is what happens when this first phase of the resumed Afghan civil war ends, presumably in a resistance victory. Then the danger becomes a second phase in which non-Communists fight one another — and at the new level of firepower. This is what the Afghan political consultations under way in Pakistan are intended to deter. The mood of Afghans and of friends observing their political travail, however, is grim, notwithstanding Mr. Bush's plea for an end to "bloodbaths." It is not too soon for the United States and other supporters of the resistance to be thinking of what policy they should follow in the event the Afghan consultations collapse.

For the United States, we think, one principle should dominate: There should be no American military support — and in the Afghan context, military support is the outward sign of political support — for any faction in a civil war among non-Communists. It will be argued that Washington has obligations to one faction or another, or could benefit from its success, or should calculate the interests of Pakistan, Iran or Saudi Arabia, which no doubt will have their own special Afghan horses to play.

But, after the resistance has dealt in its fashion with the Communist element sustained by Soviet intervention, Washington has no legitimate interest to become a player in Afghan politics, and good reasons not to. The greater American obligation is to promote the healing and reconstruction of Afghanistan as best it can. That is a goal best served by staying out of the Afghan civil war.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

For the Richest 1 Percent

The 1986 U.S. tax reform became fully effective just six weeks ago, and already President Bush wants to start tearing it apart. Violating the promise and the fairness of that landmark law, he seeks to revive favorable tax treatment for capital gains. That might spur investment, a little. More certainly it would benefit the rich, a lot.

Until the reform law, the maximum tax on gains from investments like securities, real estate, works of art and herds of cattle was 20 percent, while ordinary income was taxed up to 50 percent. The 30-point difference was an invitation to create tax shelters.

In praiseworthy pursuit of tax equity and economic efficiency, the reform law wiped out the differential. Gains are now taxed like other income, at sharply reduced income tax rates — 28 or 33 percent for anyone with substantial income.

Mr. Bush proposes a narrower tax than existed pre-reform. Capped at 15 percent, it would apply to personal investments in securities and homes, but not to whole buildings, Picassos or beef. Even so, the Bush plan is biased toward the rich. Wealthy people invest much more, and so naturally would gain much more. Most of the benefit would fall to the richest 1 percent of taxpayers.

The main argument for taxing capital gains less than ordinary income is to create an incentive for investment, growth and jobs. Some investors surely would be motivated, but it would not make a whit of difference to the tax-free institutional investors — pension funds, endowments and others — that are major players in today's markets, especially in new ventures. If the goal is, as it should be, more investment, there are better ways, including targeted investment tax credits for businesses.

Mr. Bush also contends that his capital gains tax cut would raise revenue, by almost $5 billion next year. But that argument is even less persuasive. As recently as 1984 the Reagan Treasury declared that an *increase* in the gains tax would raise revenues. To this day, competent experts debate the economic effects; some say a lower tax yields more revenue, others say less. The Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, recently called all such estimates "very soft."

It is equally hard to follow Mr. Bush's political logic. If a Democratic Congress could ever be brought to cut the tax on capital gains, it would at the very least insist on balancing the cut with higher top-bracket rates on other income. That would run smack into Mr. Bush's "no new taxes" pledge. In any case, Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and an architect of the 1986 reforms, is not looking for trade-offs. He wants no tampering at all with the delicately balanced reform compromise.

As vice president, Mr. Bush was part of that deal. It was, and is, a good deal for America. President Bush's capital gains proposal would, without plausible benefit to most taxpayers, dishonor it.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Comment

Ignorance About Islam

Two underlying dynamics are at play in the furor over reaction to Salman Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses." The first is the almost total Western ignorance about fundamental tenets of Islamic religion. The second is the Moslem world's justified feeling that Westerners make light of their faith *without bothering to learn basic facts about* it. Both feed everything from the anger of mainstream Moslems to the conspicuously unreligious ugliness of the threats against Mr. Rushdie's life by extremists.

Western ignorance of Islam is a sensitive subject even to liberal Moslems. (There are, by the way, more than a few.) The Western world's understanding of the Islamic faith barely reaches the level of blockhead.

Statistically only a small percentage of Moslems support the Ayatollah Khomeini. When the Western media present the ayatollah's retinue as typical Moslems, mainstream Moslems are as infuriated as many Christians would be if the Eastern press presented the evangelist Jim Bakker as a typical Christian.

Attempts on the part of factions in several Islamic nations to convert the outcry over the Rushdie book into political advantage have inflated the reaction, of course. But much of the reaction is, in fact, heartfelt.

Islam could now score a victory in the court of world opinion by forgiving Mr. Rushdie's literary misjudgments and walking away from this vendetta.

— *Gregg Easterbrook, an American writer who spent last year in Pakistan.*

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OPINION

Please, Read 'Satanic Verses' Before Condemning It

By Salman Rushdie

An aide to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran has placed a $1 million bounty on the life of Salman Rushdie, the British author of "The Satanic Verses," a book widely condemned in the Moslem world for allegedly having blasphemed the prophet Mohammed. Mr. Rushdie is now under armed guard and cannot be reached.

After the charges of blasphemy first arose last fall, Mr. Rushdie wrote an impassioned defense, which appears below. His words were addressed to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, but they apply with equal force today to political and spiritual leaders everywhere.

TORONTO — Dear Rajiv Gandhi: On Oct. 5, the Indian Finance Ministry announced the banning of my novel, "The Satanic Verses," under Section 11 of the Indian Customs Act. Many people around the world will find it strange that it is the Finance Ministry that gets to decide what Indian readers may or may not read. But let that pass, because at the end of the notification of the ban an even stranger statement appeared.

The ministry — I am quoting from the Press Trust of India's report — "added that the ban did not detract from the literary and artistic merit of Rushdie's work." To which I can only reply: Thanks for the good review.

The book was banned after representations by two or three Moslem politicians, including *Syed Shahabuddin and Khurshid Alam* Khan, both members of Parliament. These persons, whom I do not hesitate to call extremists, even fundamentalists, have attacked me and my novel while stating that they had no need actually to read it. That the government should have given in to such figures is profoundly disturbing.

A further official statement was brought to my notice. This explained that "The Satanic Verses" had been banned as a pre-emptive measure. Certain passages had been identified as susceptible to distortion and misuse, presumably by unscrupulous religious fanatics and such. The banning order had been issued to prevent this misuse. Apparently, my book is not deemed blasphemous or objectionable in itself, but is being proscribed for, so to speak, its own good!

This really is astounding. It is as though, having identified an innocent person as a likely target for assault by muggers or rapists, you were to put that person in jail for protection. This is no way, Mr. Gandhi, for a free society to behave. Clearly, your government is feeling a little ashamed of itself and, sir, it has much to be ashamed about. It is not for nothing that just about every leading Indian newspaper has deplored the ban.

It is not for nothing that such eminent writers as Kingsley Amis, Harold Pinter and Tom Stoppard have joined International PEN and India's association of publishers and book sellers in condemning the decision. The right to freedom of expression is at the foundation of any democratic society, and at present, all over the world, Indian democracy is becoming something of a laughingstock.

When Syed Shahabuddin and his fellow self-appointed guardians of Moslem sensibilities say that "no civilized society" should permit the publication of a book like mine, *they have got things* backward. The question raised by the book's banning is precisely whether India, by behaving in this fashion, can any more lay claim to the title of a civilized society.

Let us try to distinguish truth from falsehood in this matter. Like my zealous opponents, you will probably not have read "The Satanic Verses." So let me explain a few simple things. I am accused of having "admitted" that the book is a direct attack on Islam. I have admitted no such thing, and deny it strongly. The section of the book in question (and let us remember that the book is not actually about Islam, but about migration, metamorphosis, divided selves, love, death, London and Bombay) deals with a prophet — who is not called Mohammed — living in a highly fantastical city made of sand (it dissolves when water falls upon it).

He is surrounded by fictional followers, one of whom happens to bear my own first name. Moreover, this entire sequence happens in a dream, the fictional dream of a fictional character, an Indian movie star, and fictional character, an Indian movie star, and one who is losing his mind, at that. How much further from history could one get?

Drawing by TIM.

In this dream sequence I have tried to offer my view of the phenomenon of revelation and the birth of a great world religion; my view is that of a secular man for whom Islamic culture has been of central importance *all his life.*

Can the Finance Ministry really be saying that it is no longer permissible in modern, supposedly secular India, for literature to treat such themes? If so, things are more serious than I had believed. From where I sit, Mr. Gandhi, it looks very much as if your government has become unable or unwilling to resist pressure from more or less any extremist religious grouping: that, in short, it is the fundamentalists who now control the political agenda.

You know, as I know, that the real issue is the Moslem vote. I deeply resent my book being used as a political football; what should matter to you more than my resentment is that you come out of this looking not only Philistine and anti-democratic but opportunistic.

Mr. Prime Minister, I can't bring myself to address finance ministries about literature. In my view, this is now a matter between you and me. I ask you this question: What sort of India do you wish to govern? Is it to be an open or a repressive society?

Your action in the matter of "The Satanic Verses" will be an important indicator for many people around the world. If you confirm the ban, I'm afraid I, and many others, will have to assume the worst. If, on the other hand, you should admit your government's error and move swiftly to correct it, I will be the first to applaud your honorable deed.

The New York Times.

Afghanistan: Why Are All These Tears Being Shed for the Soviets?

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The way the American press played the final Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is worthy of note. The major angle was the agony of the withdrawing Soviets. Interviews with embittered soldiers, wounded veterans and bereaved relatives focused attention on the human cost — the Soviet cost — of the Afghan misadventure. The coverage was clearly sympathetic. The victims of the Afghan war, it seemed, were the Soviet occupiers.

Who would have thought it? Just yesterday, the Soviets were villains and the Afghans the victims. The press was full of stories of Soviet barbarities: carpet bombing, mine laying (with special attention to maimed children), even chemical warfare.

Now the angle is the Soviets as Victims. What happened? As always, access plays a large part in how the press covers a story. It is hard to get a camera crew to the guerrilla side of the Salang Pass. And the Soviet government, to reap maximum good-guy coverage by the Western press, allowed extraordinary access of the withdrawal. Hence the mightly television coverage of the retreating Soviet column being greeted by a marching band in the border town of Termez and of the psychologically scarred Soviet veteran in his Moscow living room expressing misgivings about the war.

Second, the Afghan-as-victim story has already been done, with a vengeance. The story is now eight years old. The press is always grateful for novelty. Moreover, this particular novelty is justified under the Iron Law of Press Coverage that the underdog is always right. The Afghans won. Hence today's underdog is the homesick, frost-bitten, god-forsaken Soviet GI, hopelessly overmatched by the wily Afghan guerrilla, at home in the unforgiving mountains, familiar with the treacherous terrain, sustained by Allah and the latest American Stingers, and so on.

Lest we get too cynical about this, however, there is a third reason: a genuine post-Vietnam sympathy for the Soviet soldier, even the Soviet Union, in defeat. After all, we Americans have been there. Our feelings naturally go out to those whose experience recapitulates ours.

The resonances are strong. After 15 years, Americans have just come to terms with Vietnam. All disputants to the Vietnam debate have agreed to focus on the one agreed upon fact of the war: that it was hell for the Americans who fought it. This new consensus on Vietnam authorizes that Vietnam inquiries attend primarily to the suffering of the American grunt. This perspective, and the natural sympathy that flows from it, has been readily transferred to the similarly defeated, similarly victimized Soviet soldier in Afghanistan.

Finally, there is Mikhail Gorbachev. The sympathetic coverage of the Soviet retreat is but an expression of a general sympathy for the Soviet Union *today as it tries to remake and* humanize itself. For 70 years, the West has gone in search of a humane communism, for a future to go over into and believe in. The search has now come full circle. First Beatrice Webb and Lincoln Steffens and Paul Robeson *and a hundred other gentle* souls lodged their hopes in the Soviet Union. When these hopes were dashed, the next generation of innocents looked to the Communist hinterland for the new dawn: first Mao's China, then Castro's Cuba, then the Vietcong and Uncle Ho, then the Sandinistas' Nicaragua.

Each hope exploded in turn. Political pilgrimage, eternally in search of a communism to love, seemed to have reached its final dead end in the present-day ruins of Managua. Then along comes Gorbachev and he gives the world a new shrine, the old shrine, at which to worship — Moscow.

Finally and for the first time, there may be something here. The Soviet Union may indeed be evolving now toward a more humane authoritarian form. Considering where the Soviets were five or 50 years ago, that is a step toward the good of almost unprecedented magnitude.

Which is why we cannot help wishing Mr. Gorbachev well. And since the exit from Afghanistan is one of his most important and most difficult jobs, we cannot help looking sympathetically on that endeavor either.

It is an odd time we inhabit. Mr. Gorbachev has 10,000 nuclear warheads pointed at our cities. He is making bloody mischief *for us in Central America.* He is intent on destroying the crown jewel of American diplomacy, the Atlantic alliance. But we cannot help having sympathy for the guy and his undertaking. We cannot even suppress our sympathy for the licking he and his soldiers took in Afghanistan — the most deserved, the most just military defeat of our time.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Retreat From Stalemate: Just One Miscalculation

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — The Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan has been widely portrayed as a humiliating retreat in the face of military pressure. But a dispassionate review shows that Soviet forces were securely entrenched when Moscow signed the Geneva accords. Militarily, the Soviet Union was stalemated, not defeated.

To be sure, Moscow has suffered a momentous ideological defeat by writing off its effort to assure the survival of Afghan communism. Emerging historical evidence suggests that Mikhail Gorbachev made a calculated decision to absorb this defeat after concluding that the probable benefits of disengagement would outweigh its costs. Confronted by a political as well as a military impasse in Afghanistan, he recognized that his overarching goals in the economy and in foreign policy were jeopardized by the open-ended commitment Leonid Brezhnev had made to an embattled Communist regime in a feudal, Islamic society.

Drawing by AUTEL.

Mr. Gorbachev is gambling that disengagement will help to reduce tensions with Western Europe, the United States and Japan, opening the way for critically needed technology and credits as well as a gradual reduction in defense spending. At the same time, Moscow is moving quickly to repair the damage caused by the war in Soviet relations with two important neighbors, China and Iran.

Significantly, Yuri Andropov had attempted to find a way out of Afghanistan more than six years ago, for the same reasons that ultimately prompted Mr. Gorbachev to withdraw. The United Nations mediator Diego Cordóvez, who negotiated the Geneva accords, found Mr. Andropov preoccupied with the diplomatic costs of the war in a meeting on March 28, 1983.

"He held up his hand," Mr. Cordóvez recalled, "and pulled down his fingers one by one as he listed the reasons why the Soviet Union felt a solution had to be found soon to the Afghan problem. The situation was harmful to relations not only with the West, but also with the socialist states, the Moslem world and other Third World states. Finally, he said, pulling his thumb down, it was harmful for the Soviet Union internally, for its economy and its society."

The United States distrusted Mr. Andropov and actively undermined UN efforts to test him in the Geneva negotiations. *Hawks in the Reagan* administration were clamoring for upgraded aid to the resistance in 1983 and saw no reason to let the Russians escape their Afghan quagmire.

Mr. Gorbachev surprised Mr. Reagan at their Geneva summit meeting *two years later by pushing for an* Afghan withdrawal agreement as a key to a broader improvement in superpower relations. Soon afterward he unveiled the first of a series of major concessions in the UN negotiations — more than a year before the arrival of the Stinger missiles often credited with bringing Moscow to the table.

The Stingers had a critical impact on Soviet military operations, forcing the Red Army to reduce helicopter-borne offensives against the resistance and return to its earlier passive strategy of defending urban strongholds and supply centers. But the ability of Soviet forces to remain in Afghanistan indefinitely was never affected by the $2.1 billion American aid program.

Among the key factors impelling Mr. Gorbachev to disengage was domestic political discontent over the war. Soviet statistics listed 13,310 dead and 35,478 wounded when the Geneva accords were signed. Returning Soviet troops brought home drug addiction, alcoholism and crime.

When he announced his readiness to conclude the accords on Feb. 8, 1988, Mr. Gorbachev did not anticipate the dimension of the ideological costs they would entail. Moscow had accepted the accords precisely because they gave legitimacy to Kabul as a signatory. More important, Secretary of State George Shultz had publicly accepted a key provision banning U.S. and Pakistani aid to the resistance as the agreed price for a Soviet commitment to a complete withdrawal within a defined time.

Mr. Gorbachev acted on the explicit understanding that the UN agreement had been completed and that only the terms of the withdrawal clause remained to be settled. Thus he was clearly thrown off balance in early March when Washington declared that it would not be bound by the military aid clause.

He rejected a U.S. offer — "negative symmetry" — to halt weapons aid if Moscow stopped its aid to Kabul. Washington then reserved the right to continue aid under its unilateral "positive symmetry" doctrine.

By letting the accords collapse, Mr. Gorbachev would have appeared to be reneging on a promise. But by signing despite the U.S. stand, he set the stage for the present U.S.-Pakistani effort to orchestrate the military defeat of his Communist ally.

Belatedly, Mr. Gorbachev has accepted "negative symmetry," but now Washington is resisting the idea of a mutual military aid cutoff.

Moscow intervened in Afghanistan primarily because it feared that Washington and Islamabad were seeking to install a hostile fundamentalist regime next door to its Moslem Central Asian republic. Ironically, the Soviet Union faces a much more serious threat from militant Islam in Kabul today than it did in December 1979.

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Let Gorbachev Keep His Hand Out

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Well, Mr. President, yes, it so happens that I have read some good books lately; I even brought along one for you.

I am sure you will find it useful in making one of the biggest decisions that faces you.

Then I whip out "The Coming Soviet Crash" by Judy Shelton, point to the subtitle, "Gorbachev's Desperate Pursuit of Credit in Western Financial Markets" and take my leave.

Next day, he calls to thank me profusely, but I say it really isn't necessary, Mr. President; just doing my duty.

Until all that happens, anybody interested in one of the more tantalizing questions of our time ought to examine Ms. Shelton's book.

Should the capitalist West, and capitalist Japan, transfer part of their major resources — capital and technology — to the Soviet Union to help Mikhail Gorbachev save the Communist system?

The move is already under way. The Soviet Union is about $41 billion in debt to Japan and Western Europe and hunting for hundreds of billions of dollars more.

So far, the United States, the credit source gleaming in Moscow's eyes, has been relatively aloof.

But pressure is growing on Mr. Bush to permit major business deals with the Soviet Union, extend credits and loans from national and international banks, give Moscow the best export-import terms possible and allow the transfer of high-technology equipment.

The idea of a capitalist bailout of a tottering Communist economy would have been unthinkable before Mr. Gorbachev's achievements.

He has permitted more freedom of thought, expression and travel than his predecessors, freed many political prisoners and opened Soviet windows wide enough for intellectual hope to enter.

But Soviet citizens still have to hunt for a piece of meat or a bar of soap, and police-state laws are on the books and enforced.

Put together, economic bankruptcy, released political hopes and exploding nationalist passions may create a force for change far greater than Mr. Gorbachev ever wanted.

There is fear in the West, which cannot be dismissed and which the Gorbachev people encourage, that if he fails fearful repression will follow.

In Moscow different voices are sometimes heard. Their message is that there is a chance now to replace the Communist system entirely, to create a new nation where police rule is abolished and where economic and political freedoms are rights, not calibrated privileges.

Some men who paid in prison years for love of freedom argue hardest against a capitalist rescue of a detested system.

Ms. Shelton is a fellow of the Hoover Institution, of Stanford, California. She argues coolly, buttressed by statistics, that it would defeat both the interests of the United States and of the Soviet people to come now to the economic support of the Communist system.

She believes the Kremlin will use capitalist credits and loans to give Soviet citizens more basic consumer necessities and some luxuries.

That would relieve pressure for real economic and political change and keep a dying system on life support. It would allow the Soviet Union to maintain the huge military budget, still largely untouched, that has imprisoned Eastern Europe and helped make the Soviet Union an economic disaster.

It seems a sensible diagnosis to me. Translation: It supports what I had been thinking and writing.

Political agreements with Mr. Gorbachev are possible, credits or no credits, and so are nuclear arms control arrangements.

He has agreed only to those international steps that are in Soviet interests. He is not a child. He will not stomp away from Soviet interests because we do not reward him with candy — billions of dollars of credit.

We should not be childish either. Western interests lie in helping bring about a Soviet Union considerably less powerful militarily than it is.

Only then will America cut back hard on its own military budget.

America's political and ethical interests are in a Soviet Union where the faucet of liberty cannot be turned on and off and which allows captive nations to follow their own destinies.

One day we may very well want to use capitalist economic power — to support a change to a free society. But this is just the first act of a new Soviet drama. There is time to see it play out awhile, and that is in America's interest, too.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Flags for the King

BUDA PESH — About thirty thousand persons started to-day [Feb. 17] in a procession headed by flags and banners to manifest their opposition to the President of the Council. In passing before the clubs frequented by *the members of the moderate* opposition, and the "Independents," speeches were made in a spirit of hostility to the Government. All along the route cries were raised of "Long live the King!" The whole manifestation is regarded as another proof of the unpopularity of the Ministry and the people's loyal devotion to the Emperor.

1914: Church-State Rift

ROME — A direct conflict between the Church and the State is threatened as a result of the opposition of the Catholic Deputies to the bill making civil marriage precede religious marriage, which is being discussed by a Chamber commission. The Pope intends to condemn the bill in a document which will be published as soon as it has been approved by Parliament. Signor Finocchiaro, Minister of Justice, declared to-day [Feb. 18] that he had no intention to withdraw the bill; on the contrary he would do everything possible to ensure its passage.

1939: Japan's Ultimatum

TOKIO — What threatens to be the biggest outbreak between the Japanese Empire and the Soviet Union since the Changkufeng border fighting last August developed today [Feb. 17], when Japan sent a virtual *ultimatum* to Moscow to reopen negotiations on the deadlocked fisheries issue. The new representations to the Soviet government are described here as "a final warning," which, in default of "a satisfactory reply," will be followed by Japan resorting to "free fishing." The *dispute*, which has been the cause of quarrels between Japan and Russia since the World War, concerns the respective fishing rights off the island of Sakhalin, near the Siberian coast.

هكذا من الأصل

Is 'Verses' Too Hot to Handle? Publishers' Decisions Diverge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Publishers reacted with both jitters and resolve Friday concerning Salman Rushdie's novel, "The Satanic Verses," with some deciding to drop plans for publication and others vowing to go ahead.

A conservative French newspaper published extracts from the book Friday, and the head of a French publishing house said he would publish the book after the French publisher decided to hold off. The West German, Greek and Dutch publishers of the book decided Friday to postpone publication, while Scandinavian publishers announced they would go ahead with their projects.

In the United States, Waldenbooks, the nation's largest bookseller, ordered that the book be removed from the shelves of its 1,200 stores but said it had given store managers and employees the option of selling copies from the stockrooms.

The move, a Waldenbooks executive said Thursday night, was carried out to protect the chain's 8,500 employees from terrorist acts after the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, threatened the author and anyone involved in the publication of the novel.

The British writer Roald Dahl appealed to his and Mr. Rushdie's publisher, Viking Penguin, to stop publishing "Satanic Verses" and to destroy copies, "to save lives," The Times of London reported Friday.

Viking Penguin closed its Manhattan offices until Tuesday after receiving a bomb threat Thursday.

Along with extracts of the book, the French conservative daily Le Figaro ran a warning that Moslem readers might be shocked, but added, "By publishing this, we do not intend to attack a religion, which, like all the others, deserves respect."

Presses de la Cité, the Paris publishing house that was working on the French version of "The Satanic Verses," dropped the project Wednesday. A number of French publishers favor a joint publication, to take the pressure off a single company, but Presses de la Cité has not commented on this idea.

Alain Moreau, the head of a publishing house that bears his name, offered to publish the book.

"Freedom of publishing is worth paying any price," Mr. Moreau said, adding that he did not want the world to have the impression that French publishers lacked courage. "We are ready to undertake publishing," he said.

In Cologne, Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch & Co. said Friday that, out of concern for its employees' safety, it would not publish the book.

The Dutch government Friday ordered an investigation to determine whether "The Satanic Verses" could be considered "libelously blasphemous" under Dutch law. The original English version is widely available in the Netherlands.

Veen BV, which had been planning a Dutch translation, said Thursday it was shelving the project until after "consultations with the government and representatives of the Islamic organizations in the Netherlands."

The Canadian government said Friday that it had halted imports of the book until officials decided whether the work violates laws banning the dissemination of hate literature.

A spokesman for Albert Bonniers Förlag in Sweden said Friday that it would bring out the book in 1990 as planned, and H. Aschehoug & Co. in Norway said plans to publish the book would not be reconsidered.

The Greek publisher Nea Synora said it would postpone the release of the book for a few months. Its release now, said Yiota Livani, a co-owner, "may result in terrorist attacks against us."

Penguin said it would close its Athens office temporarily.

Johannes Riis of the Danish publisher Samlerens Forlag A/S said, "I feel in an uncomfortable situation, but we're going ahead as planned."

Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA of Milan announced Thursday it would go ahead with the planned release of the Italian-language version of "The Satanic Verses."

A spokeswoman for the Barcelona-based Editorial Seix-Barral said there would be no comment until next week on when the book would be published.

(NYT, UPI, AP, Reuters, AFP)

BOOK: *Iran Suggests an Apology*

(Continued from Page 1)

and military embargo in the last few years of Iran-Iraq war.

Some Iranian officials, who asked not to be identified, also noted that Mr. Khamenei's stern prohibition against violence reflected his fear that radical elements in Iran might use the episode to undo efforts by the present leadership to soften Iran's image as a militant revolutionary nation.

Mr. Khamenei asserted that Mr. Rushdie, whom he described as "this wretched man" carried the blame for much of what happened because he sought a confrontation with "a billion Moslems and with the Imam," the reverential term used for Ayatollah Khomeini.

But he added, speaking of Mr. Rushdie, "Of course, he may repent and say 'I made a blunder' and, apologize to Moslems and the Imam. Then it is possible that the people may pardon him."

■ Condemnation Abroad

The governments of West Germany, Spain and Sweden condemned the Iranian campaign against Mr. Rushdie, and Kuwait rejected Iran's call for an emergency session of the Islamic Conference organization, saying the book "did not deserve all this fuss," news agencies reported.

The Danish and Norwegian foreign ministries summoned the Iranian chargés d'affaires in their countries to receive diplomatic protests.

West Germany, Iran's biggest trading partner recalled its chargé d'affaires from Tehran, and warned the Iranian ambassador to Bonn, Mehdi Ahari Mostafavi, that the death order posed "an encumbrance for German-Iranian relations."

The Swedish foreign minister, Sten Andersson, said Friday that the threat was "absolutely unacceptable and a violation of international law."

The Spanish Foreign Ministry said it considered "unacceptable the incitement to violence."

The Kuwaiti foreign undersecretary, Suleiman Majed Shaheen, in rejecting Iran's call for the 45-nation Islamic Conference to meet, said: "Discussing this problem at an OIC meeting would only trigger a negative effect by giving the novel added publicity. There are several anti-Islamic books on sale and I don't believe that they have affected our religion."

The leader of the 36-nation World Islamic Call Council, a missionary group based in Tripoli, said Friday that Iranian calls for the death of Mr. Rushdie made Moslems seem like "fanatics and vampires."

"We should handle the issue wisely and quietly," said the council leader, Mabrouk Othman, a Libyan, during a visit to Abu Dhabi.

In India, 75 people were injured in clashes between the police and demonstrators during protests in the northern city of Srinigar over the publication of the book in the United States.

(AP, Reuters, AFP, UPI)

R.Jish Maghrabi/Agence France-Presse

MIDEAST DIPLOMACY — Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, is welcomed by his Syrian counterpart, Farouk Shara, on arriving in Damascus on Friday to start a regional tour.

U.S. Producer Arrested for Fraud

Police Say Holzer Posed as Wife of David Rockefeller

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Adela Holzer, the Broadway producer who served two years in prison for stealing from investors 10 years ago, was arraigned Friday on charges of posing as David Rockefeller's "secret" wife and thereby swindling investors of $280,000 in fraudulent oil and land deals.

Robert M. Morgenthau, the Manhattan district attorney, said a continuing investigation has uncovered 24 more investors; he said they had been swindled of at least an additional $1 million.

Detectives said that Ms. Holzer, 54, using at least two fictitious names, Sanchez and LaForna, as well as her own, persuaded investors she met at East Hampton, New York, and New Jersey social gatherings last year to invest a minimum of $10,000 each in deals involving nonexistent oil, gold, sulphur and precious metals in Canada and South America.

In a statement, Mr. Morgenthau said Ms. Holzer told prospective investors "she would place their money with Mr. Rockefeller for investment and that he would guarantee a very high rate of return within a short period of time."

Mr. Morgenthau said Mr. Rockefeller, the retired chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, did not know Ms. Holzer.

Mr. Morgenthau said Ms. Holzer told investors that she had married Mr. Rockefeller secretly and that he had promised to guarantee any investment against loss.

To allay investors' suspicions, Ms. Holzer showed them a marriage license, which Mr. Morgenthau said was a forgery.

In addition, Mr. Morgenthau said, Ms. Holzer used forged letters from Mr. Rockefeller, whom she described as a lifetime friend, to persuade investors he was backing her deals.

In using Mr. Rockefeller's name, detectives said, Ms. Holzer could be reasonably well-assured that any investor would find it extremely difficult to reach him personally.

Mr. Morgenthau said Ms. Holzer tried to escape when she was arrested near her East Side apartment Thursday.

Ms. Holzer was led weeping into Manhattan Criminal Court, where she pleaded not guilty to charges of grand larceny. She was ordered held without bail for a hearing Feb. 22.

Mr. Morgenthau said the charges would be presented to a grand jury. If convicted, she faces a maximum of 15 years in prison as a repeat offender.

Ms. Holzer was convicted in 1979 of stealing $77,500 from investors in a nonexistent automobile dealership in Indonesia and bogus land deals in Spain.

Ms. Holzer has tried to re-establish herself on Broadway, where she enjoyed considerable success, both in producing and in attracting investors to musicals and plays such as "Hair," "The Ritz" and "Lenny."

Laos Leader Visits Thailand

Agence France-Presse

NAKHON PHANOM, Thailand — The prime minister of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan, made a one-day visit Friday to this northeastern town to discuss Thai-Laotian relations.

U.S. Seeks Compromise With EC Over Beef Ban

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The Bush administration will seek a compromise with the European Community during talks in Washington on Saturday in a bid to end the trade feud over Europe's ban on U.S. beef treated with growth hormones, officials say.

They said the United States would agree to provide hormone-free beef temporarily if the EC agreed to a neutral scientific panel to establish whether the ban was justified on health grounds. An EC spokesman said this did not appear to go much beyond previous U.S. proposals but that the community also was in a mood for compromise.

"The most immediate problem to be tackled is the hormone problem, but that doesn't mean it is the most important one," said Nico Wegter, an EC spokesman. "The most important issue is what to do about the Uruguay Round of trade talks and how we can break the deadlock that occurred in Montreal."

Trade talks in Montreal last December under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, broke down because of an EC-U.S. dispute over agricultural subsidies. The dispute has obstructed attempts to reform world trade under the current Uruguay Round of international negotiations.

The EC banned all imports of hormone-treated beef on Jan. 1, cutting off about $100 million worth of U.S. products. In retaliation, the United States imposed 100-percent duties on $100 million worth of European food products, and in turn the EC has prepared further retaliatory sanctions. It is holding these back while waiting to see if there is any progress in the talks this weekend.

"We know there is some preparedness, at least in Texas, to deliver us meat that has not been treated with hormones," Mr. Wegter said, referring to the reports that Washington will offer to supply hormone-free beef. But he said the United States had several times in the past raised the idea of a scientific panel.

"We have constantly said we cannot go along with such a panel if it only deals with the scientific issue," he said. "What we could accept is a panel that would deal with all the arguments involved, and in particular with the legal argument — in other words, 'Is our legislation in accordance with the GATT rules? Yes or no?' "

Mr. Wegter said that the EC delegation was going to Washington with no new proposals of its own on the hormone issue.

"We have already requested a panel to deal with the unilateral sanctions taken by the Americans," said Mr. Wegter, referring to the U.S. countermeasures to the hormone ban.

"We have constantly said we are prepared to find a reasonable compromise on condition that our legislation is not put into question," he said. "And we cannot accept any discrimination between our own producers and third country suppliers."

The meeting Saturday will be attended by the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, and the secretary of agriculture, Clayton K. Yeutter. The chief EC representatives are Frans Andriessen, the commissioner for external relations, and Ray MacSharry, the commissioner for agriculture.

AFGHAN: *U.S. Help Asked*

(Continued from Page 1)

when the Geneva agreements were being negotiated early last year, but the Soviet Union insisted that it had bilateral obligations to the government in Kabul.

Mr. Bessmertnikh confirmed that a "very small number" of Soviet military advisers were still in Kabul following the departure of 105,000 troops.

But he said that they were attached to the government there, rather than to the army, and that they had no combat role.

■ Pakistan Is Accused

In New Delhi, Mr. Vorontsov accused Pakistan of deploying artillery with rebel forces that have surrounded the eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad, a charge that Pakistan has denied, Reuters reported.

"The Pakistanis have the artillery pieces there manned by their military personnel," Mr. Vorontsov said.

He added that Moscow could not be indifferent to what happened in Afghanistan, where 15,000 Soviet troops died in the nine-year war.

"We are not going to be indifferent to any schemes or plans to deny Afghanistan its sovereignty or independence," he said.

Pakistan has been one of the major suppliers of arms to the Afghan rebels, but it has rejected allegations that it sent troops into the country.

Mr. Vorontsov said that there had been secret contacts between the government of General Najib and some sections of the Afghan resistance. He declined to give details.

Guy Laroche, Pioneer in Ready-to-Wear, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Guy Laroche, 66, one of the pioneers of ready-to-wear fashions, died Friday of cancer.

The son of a hotelier in La Rochelle, in the west of France, he moved to Paris during the war and learned fashion designing with the house of Jean Desses from 1949 to 1955. He opened his first boutique in 1961.

Diversification into perfume a few years later saw the Laroche name become one of the world's best-known trademarks in the world of fashion.

He owned more than 50 boutiques worldwide, including 20 in the United States.

During the last showing of Paris haute couture, Mr. Laroche won the Gold Thimble award for the season's most beautiful clothes. It was the second time he had won the prize.

Among his earlier customers were the Empress Soraya of Iran, the actress Michèle Morgan and, later, Mireille Darc, also an actress.

His strength was in knowing how to seize a fashion mood and translate it into clothes that would attract attention without shocking. His style was young and elegant.

(AFP, AP)

■ *Other deaths:*

James Bond, 89, an ornithologist whose name was adopted for the fictional British agent 007 in Ian Fleming's novels, Tuesday in Philadelphia. He is best known for proving scientifically that birds of the Caribbean originated in North America, not South America. Mr. Fleming, an avid bird watcher, adopted the name for his character after reading the ornithologist's book "Birds of the West Indies."

Daniel W. Fox, 65, a chemist who invented the tough plastic Lexan, of cancer Wednesday in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Syafruddin Prawiranegara, 76, who served as Indonesian prime minister from 1948 to 1949 and later rebelled against Sukarno, the first Indonesian president, Wednesday of heart failure in Jakarta.

Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, 80, a baseball star who pitched for the New York Yankees in the 1930s, Friday in Larkspur, California. His overall record was 189-102. He was 6-0 for seven starts in five World Series. His best year was 1934, when he went 26-5 with a 2.33 earned run average. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1972.

MANDELA: *Fall From Grace and the Violent Slide Into Self-Destruction*

(Continued from Page 1)

variety of weapons, but neither Mrs. Mandela, her 19-year-old daughter, Zindzi, or any of the bodyguards were charged.

Mrs. Mandela's judgment was criticized again when she contracted with a black American entrepreneur, Robert Brown, in an attempt to market the Mandela name internationally. Nelson Mandela and the ANC publicly repudiated that agreement.

There were also repeated complaints to the police by local blacks of being kidnapped, taken to the Mandela home and interrogated by Winnie and Zindzi Mandela about alleged collaboration with the police.

On May 26, 1987, according to testimony presented last September in a Johannesburg Magistrates Court, two teen-age boys accused of being "sellouts" were abducted and taken to Mrs. Mandela's house, where members of the so-called soccer club used a knife to carve on the chest and thigh of one of the youths the words "Viva ANC" and the letter "M."

Last July, while she was not at home, a mob of black youths marched on Mrs. Mandela's home and set fire to it, completely gutting the interior while neighbors made no move to attempt to extinguish the blaze.

Following the attack, a "Mandela Crisis Committee" was formed, ostensibly to help Winnie Mandela rebuild her house, but in reality it was delegated to try to steer her away from the growing scandal surrounding her lifestyle.

Although the committee included such distinguished black nationalist leaders as the Reverend Frank Chikane, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, and Cyril Ramaphosa, head of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mrs. Mandela accused it of being part of the apartheid "system." She said its members were conniving — with the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, in Lusaka and her husband in prison — to discredit her.

It was against this backdrop that on the night of Dec. 29, according to the police, Mrs. Mandela's green minibus pulled up before a three-bedroom house on the grounds of the Methodist Church in Soweto's Orlando West neighborhood.

The house served as a shelter for black youths in trouble and was run by the white pastor, Paul Verryn, a member of the Mandela Crisis Committee that had so alienated Winnie Mandela.

According to the police, four youths, including Stompie Moekhetsi, were abducted and driven to Mrs. Mandela's house. What happened next is a matter of dispute between Mrs. Mandela, the abducted youths and numerous community leaders who have investigated the affair. What is certain is that Stompie Moekhetsi was never again seen alive outside of the house by anyone to come forward to give evidence.

Mrs. Mandela's version is that she had been informed the youths had been sexually molested at the shelter and that she took them into her home to protect them, a charge vigorously denied by the youths and the church officials.

She says she last saw Stompie Moekhetsi on Jan. 22, when he ran away from her home.

The youths were reported as having said that they were interrogated and at one point whipped by Mrs. Mandela, who then ordered her bodyguards to beat them into false confessions about sexual irregularities at the church shelter.

They were said to have told how Stompie Moekhetsi was also beaten into confessing that while in police detention at the age of 11, he had agreed to inform the police about subversive activities in the black township of Tumahole, in the Orange Free State.

Despite his short-lived but widely-known cooperation with the police, Stompie Moekhetsi had apparently been forgiven and accepted back by the young township "comrades."

During the beatings at Mrs. Mandela's house, Stompie Moekhetsi — unlike the three other youths — was said to have fought back fiercely and to have consequently suffered massive head injuries.

A Johannesburg newspaper, The Sunday Star, reported last week that a Soweto physician, Abubaker Asvat, had visited the Mandela home and found Stompie Moekhetsi so badly beaten that he was near death. Dr. Asvat reportedly told the crisis committee what he had seen, but the next day he was shot to death in his clinic by two black gunmen, who have not been found.

Police investigators have said that Stompie Moekhetsi apparently was then taken from Mrs. Mandela's house to a field in Soweto and "executed" by having his throat slashed.

No formal charges have been made against Mrs. Mandela or her bodyguards, although the police have begun an investigation.

Mrs. Mandela said in an interview on British television that Stompie Moekhetsi and the other youths were only "clapped," or cuffed, while being interrogated.

Leaders of several community organizations in Soweto, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, have described Mrs. Mandela's 30 young bodyguards as leading a reign of terror in the Orlando West neighborhood and beyond it in Soweto.

At the same time, there is a widespread feeling of ambivalence about Winnie Mandela, because of her courage in the face of repeated detentions and harassment by the security police and her banishment 12 years ago to the remote Orange Free State farm town of Brandfort while her husband languished in prison.

BAKER: *U.S. May Bend*

(Continued from Page 1)

were fighting for self-determination, despite an earlier offer by the United States to terminate its arms support when the Soviet Union terminated its aid to Afghan government troops.

Mr. Baker finds abhorrent and outrageous Iranian attacks on the author of a novel about Islam, but, the official said, he feels "it doesn't do a lot of good" to make high profile statements on the subject that could fan the flames of further conflict.

Only two or three countries of the 14 NATO allies Mr. Baker visited brought up the potential lifting of the U.S. high-tech sanctions imposed on the West when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan, the official said. The matter is still under study.

Mr. Baker considers "ludicrous" the suggestion that the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, is seizing power in interagency discussions by chairing meetings of cabinet-level officials on foreign policy subjects, the official said.

Mr. Baker was said to have originated the suggestion that Mr. Scowcroft chair the meetings in the interest of efficiency. He was said to be confident that his long relationship and friendship with Mr. Bush would remain intact as a guard against policy manipulations.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Alexander Calder's Whimsical World

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Alexander Calder was larger than life — physically and in his artistic production. His friend the painter and engraver William Hayter once compared him to Gargantua, the giant of Rabelais's fantasy tales, observing with relish that, when Calder moved to France, he settled in Touraine near Saché, which had been Rabelais's parish four centuries earlier.

Calder is, of course, famous for his mobiles, large and small, and for his stabiles of vast proportions. But while these are numbered in the thousands, they represent only part of his production.

An exhibition through May 21 at the Musée des Art Décoratifs under the title "Calder Intime" — the first one Paris has devoted to this artist in 12 years — attempts to give an inkling of what he was capable of producing merely for home use or as presents for his friends.

"The show includes over 400 items," said Daniel Marchesseau, the museum's curator and author of a book on Calder that serves as catalogue, "but he was *tremendously* prolific and I counted over 1,400 items just in a listing of Calder's household effects."

For Calder literally never stopped working and, given a pair of metal shears and some pliers, he would be turning out such items as a barbecue grill, a silver spoon, a bird made out of old coffee tins, the wire portrait of a friend, a brooch or a bracelet, a cigarette holder, a toy garage equipped with an elevator and made out of odd bits of wood, a baby's rattle, an ashtray. Some of these are fun because they reveal an attractive ingenuity, but many, such as the tableware or brooches hammered out of silver or copper wire, are also beautiful.

Calder, showing precocious ability, first began working with wire and odds and ends when he was 8 years old. When he came to Paris 20 years later, he took to making little wire and wood animals. Some of his designs were bought by an American toy manufacturer who turned them out in quantity. This experience with animated figures prompted the creation of his famous "Circus" with which he entertained his friends. On such occasions, the sculptor Isamu Noguchi was generally prevailed upon to crank the Victrola and play a recording of "Ramona" while Calder animated in turn 30 diminutive figures including a kangaroo, a sword swallower and trapeze artists. "The Circus" now stands in the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, though a few figures found their way into the present show.

The portraits and humorous figures made of ordinary wire offer another delightful aspect of Calder's work. Using wire as some other artist might use the draftsman's line, Calder produced a number of unforgettable representations of Josephine Baker which, along with countless others — a portrait of Fernand Léger, a comical cow and a fishbowl — are on view.

If Calder was a tinkerer and kept a child's serious-playful disposition in all his lighter undertakings throughout his lifetime, he was also, by training, an engineer. He obtained the best grades ever recorded in the school of engineering he attended, and this ability was put to good use in the artist's larger works.

The man and the artist were a phenomenon and he fails to fit into the snug categories of art history. He was by no means a theoretician and viewed the usual discourse on art with suspicion.

His father and grandfather had been sculptors in an academic vein. His grandfather, Alexander Milne Calder, who emigrated from Scotland, was commissioned to make a 36-foot (about 110 meters) statue of William Penn and various large bronze groups to cap the Philadelphia city hall. He spent 22 years producing them. Calder took the step into modernity with playful indirection. All his earlier works are marked with a wit and humor that stand strikingly in contrast with the solemn craft of his elders. But this indirection spared the young man a confrontation with tradition.

Calder's tone also differs markedly from that of his contemporaries in the United States. The suspicion with which he viewed theory kept him clear of the aesthetic battles of the '40s and '50s. He picked up a number of notions from fellow artists, particularly as a young man — the rather simplistic notion that "primitive" is better than "decadent" was one that he put to good use. But he always preferred to follow his inclination without talking about it too much. He once declared that he would rather avoid talking about art in order to have enough time to produce it. "Above all," he wrote his niece, "I feel art should be happy and not lugubrious."

The striking thing about Calder is that he really did continue working at much the same thing from early childhood on. This link with childhood gives most of his work its characteristic freshness and creates the peculiar continuity between the "higher" and "lower" forms of his production. The same personality is apparent in either form, speaking in different registers but with the same inflection.

This is what makes even the more modest items of the present show consistently attractive.

Michael Gibson's book "Calder" has been published by Universe Books in the United States, Art Data in England and Hazan in France.

From "Calder Intime"

Alexander Calder (top left); sketch for a self-portrait in wire, and "Chock Full of Nuts," one of his birds made from tin cans.

Passion Was Her Guide, Photography Her Art

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The photographer Lee Miller (1907-1977) drove her lovers to despair. Man Ray threatened suicide. In 1929, the flier called Argylle, losing her to Paris, swooped in his biplane low over her liner, dropped red roses on the sundeck and, later the same day, died as his plane crashed.

Lives broke up around her. Her life, too, was shattered. The moment you see her face — it haunts her retrospective at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington — you'll begin to see why.

To say that she was beautiful, fabulously beautiful, is to understate. Nothing in her pure angelic loveliness prepares you for the twists of her unaffected vision — or for the foul and writhing furies — she called them "the winged serpents" — that gnawed upon her soul.

Miller, later to become Lady Penrose, from Poughkeepsie, New York, rode her glorious looks from the Broadway stage to Buchenwald, from Paris to the Pyramids.

"I was terribly, terribly pretty," she said. "I looked like an angel, but I was a fiend inside."

It is Miller's pale eye that ticks upon the metronome in the Man Ray retrospective at the National Museum of American Art. It is Miller's perfect lips that float in Man Ray's paintings. Picasso did her portrait. And Jean Coctean, the poet, cast her as a goddess, a Greek statue come to life, in his most outrageous film.

Lee Miller, in a photo taken about 1930 by Man Ray.

But most of those who know her know nothing of her art. She kept people away from it. The Corcoran exhibition, organized by Jane Livingston, is the first to do her art justice.

She was a writer, a fashion photographer, a model, an adventurer, an inveterate traveler, a free lover, a Surrealist and a superb photojournalist.

In Paris in the 1920s, while working with Man Ray, Miller began taking odd suggestive photographs, of rats' tails and stairways, that still send shivers through the mind. One of the best and strangest, called "Exploding Hand," shows a woman's hand opening a hotel door and bursting into light.

Arriving at Buchenwald in 1945, as a photojournalist for Vogue, she focused on guards beaten by the prisoners. From the abject terror in their eyes, you can tell she looked at them with naked hate.

Her beauty was a sort of curse. She was raped when she was 7 by a friend of family friends. While she was still a teen-ager, her father began to make nude studies of her blooming body (you cannot see his pictures without some sense of the creeps).

Before she had turned 20, she was dancing in "Scandals." In Paris, in the late 1920s and early 1930s — as a model and a joker and an object of desire — she lit the art world like a kind of white-blond flame. A manufacturer of glassware sold crystal champagne goblets modeled on her breasts. It was her utter lack of fear, and her willingness to push her luck that made her seek the Surrealist expatriate Man Ray.

"He looked like a bull," she wrote, "with an extraordinary torso and very dark eyebrows and dark hair. I told him boldly that I was his new student. He said he didn't take students, and anyway he was leaving Paris for his holiday. I said, I know, I'm going with you — and I did. We lived together for three years."

Miller took new lovers easily and often. One, a rich Egyptian friend of Charlie Chaplin's named Aziz Eloui Bey, immediately divorced his wife, who killed herself soon after. Years later Miller and Bey were married.

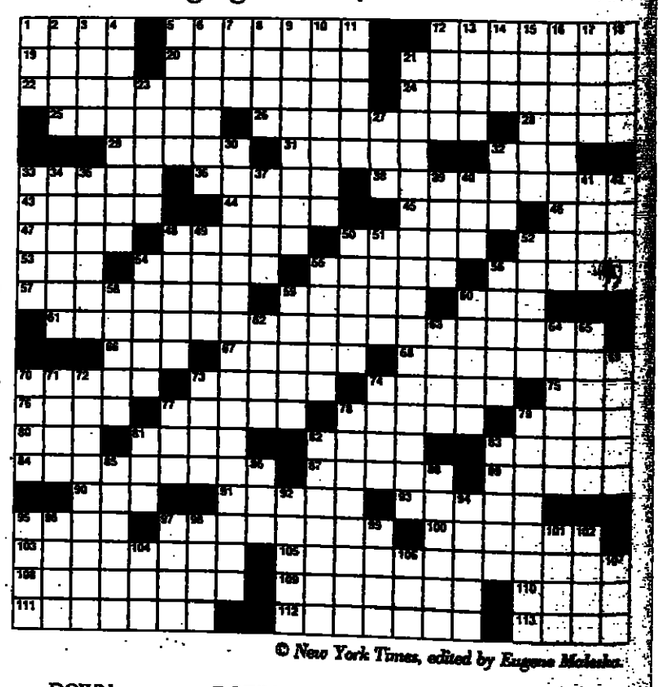
Marriages and whims took her back and forth between Paris and New York, then to Cairo for a spell and finally to England.

Miller's photo of Buchenwald guards beaten by former prisoners.

First she shot, for Vogue, the devastation of the Blitz. The strongest of her photographs — they tend to look, in retrospect, like surreal classics — were published, with a text by Edward R. Murrow, in a volume called "Grim Glory." Then, after the war, Miller stopped making works of art, at least photographic works of art. She and her second husband, Sir Roland Penrose, had purchased Farley Farm, near Muddles Green in Sussex, and instead of making pictures, Miller, as a sort of last act in her long, amazing life, became an internationally known specialist in inventive haute cuisine.

The exhibition will travel to New York, New Orleans, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Chicago and Santa Monica, California, after closing in Washington April 17.

Ragtag Band By A. J. Santora



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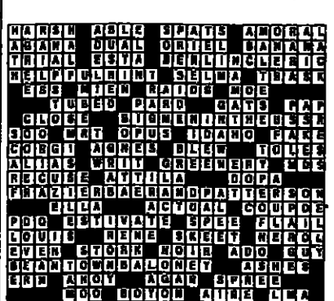
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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ARTS / LEISURE

Japan Finds A Kinship in Sargent Art

Patrick Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Looking at the canvases and watercolors of John Singer Sargent in one of Tokyo's many department-store museums brings a question to mind: Why did it take this famed 19th-century painter of appearances so long to reach a nation in which the surface of things is so often more valued than what lies beneath it?

More than a century after Sargent's birth, it is the current enthusiasm in the United States for his bright, American style that finally brought him into Japanese museums. Indeed, curators here speak of the 1986 retrospective held at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York as if it made Sargent's first large-scale show in Japan, like those of James McNeill Whistler two years ago and Mary Cassatt a decade back, an inevitability.

The Japanese are still developing their tastes in art chiefly by following fashions abroad with the same vigor they bring to French kitchen gear and West German cars. A near-obsession with 19th-century French painting has led naturally to interest in the leading American Impressionist — a progression motivated not a little by the spectacular heights to which Japanese buyers have driven the prices now commanded by French masters of the style.

But Sargent's trans-Pacific debut, currently on view in Tokyo then traveling to three provincial museums, also shows him striking chords that the Japanese are in a better position to recognize than any other art-going public. Like the Japanese, Sargent was preoccupied with the way things looked; moreover, he infused the Impressionism he learned from Claude Monet with an uncomplicated optimism to which Japanese viewers immediately respond.

"Sargent loved to paint precisely what was in front of him — light, color, the surface of things — and his manner was rapid and free," says Warren Adelson, a director at the Coe Kerr Gallery in New York and editor of a catalogue raisonné. "It's an approach in direct opposition to the classical concern with psychology and form."

Adelson, who helped organize the show, along with the British art critic Denys Sutton, acknowledged that the 90 pieces on view were selected with Japanese tastes in mind. But the show is also intended to reflect in fair proportion the output of a painter known primarily in the West as a portraitist.

There are plenty of landscapes here to please voracious consumers of Monet, Edouard Manet, Camille Pissarro and France's other great painters of nature. But broadly stroked landscapes and outdoor scenes, painted by Sargent with the exuberance he acquired in his early study of Franz Hals, did occupy two-thirds of his output, whatever his traditional reputation.

As for the portraits, they are here from the early "Gitana" (1876) and "Madame Errazuriz" (1883-84) to "Ena Wertheimer" and "Sir Frank Swettenham," the latter two painted long after Sargent left the Paris of his formative years in 1886 to settle in London as an enthusiastic member of the society from which he was to draw many of his subjects. A pair of later portraits — "William Marshall Cazelet" and "Mrs. Cazelet and Children" — are circulated publicly for the first time, as are two of the small bronzes that Sargent occasionally executed.

Given their delight in the cosmetic, it is unlikely Japanese viewers will respond as Westerners do to what many critics view as Sargent's slide into facile society painting after his move to Britain, where he eventually obtained citizenship. Nor will it be judged negatively here that, as these same critics suggest, Sargent's technical mastery does not always compensate for his lack of psychological depth.

This lack of psychological depth, after all, is the same difficulty that Japanese artists face when they adopt Western traditions. More broadly, the Japanese will also see in Sargent a happy, adjusted man — a conformist, even — and they will applaud him. In this, the painter's appeal is to a deeply held idea of how the Japanese like to see themselves.

What is most curious about seeing a Sargent show in Japan, however, is the opportunity it affords to recognize in his work the Eastern influences that are often commented upon in other 19th-century artists — Cassatt, Whistler and European contemporaries from van Gogh onward — but rarely noted in Sargent.

"Elsie Palmer" (1890) by John Singer Sargent.

Sargent had several important contacts with Japanese artists and those writing about them, including Ernest F. Fenollosa, the American art historian who helped nurture modern Japanese art. But most of Sargent's "Japonisme" was secondhand, coming indirectly from his debts to Monet and other Impressionists.

Nonetheless, influences from the East go far beyond the obvious effects of paintings such as "A Javanese Dancer" (1889) and "Astarte" (1892). They are far more subtly apparent in the frontal pose and formal composition of works such as "Elsie Palmer" (1890). Japanese viewers also profess to see it in the same subject's enigmatic gaze.

"It's a suggestive power in Sargent, not something directly transposed," says Masayuki Okabe, Japan's acknowledged Sargent expert. "This subtlety is what sets him apart from the other Impressionists."

Despite the popularity that Sargent had achieved in the West by the turn of the century, almost none of his work came to Japan. And although there were a few pieces purchased by Japanese collectors in the 1920s, he was later eclipsed here by the Modernists, just as he was in Europe and the United States.

But the appearance of his works here now reflects more than just a revival of interest among American museum-goers. Scholarly pursuits among Japanese art historians are diversifying rapidly, promoting an understanding among investors that there is more to American art than Mark Rothko and Andy Warhol.

As much as anything else, Sargent has arrived in a nation eager to find the influences that it has spread in the past, wherever this search may lead them.

John Singer Sargent, at the Iseian Museum of Art, Tokyo, through Feb. 23; the Yamaguchi Prefectural Museum, March 2-April 2; the Kumamoto Prefectural Museum, April 8-May 7, and the Museum of Modern Art, Shiga, May 13-June 11.

Unrecognized Flashes of Genius

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As blockbuster exhibitions draw ever larger crowds, there is a growing tendency to perceive the history of art as an ongoing world championship, with the big shots standing over the crumpled bodies of little people whose work did not matter.

How different things were in real life is best measured through daily exposure to auctions where the litter

SOUREN MELIKIAN

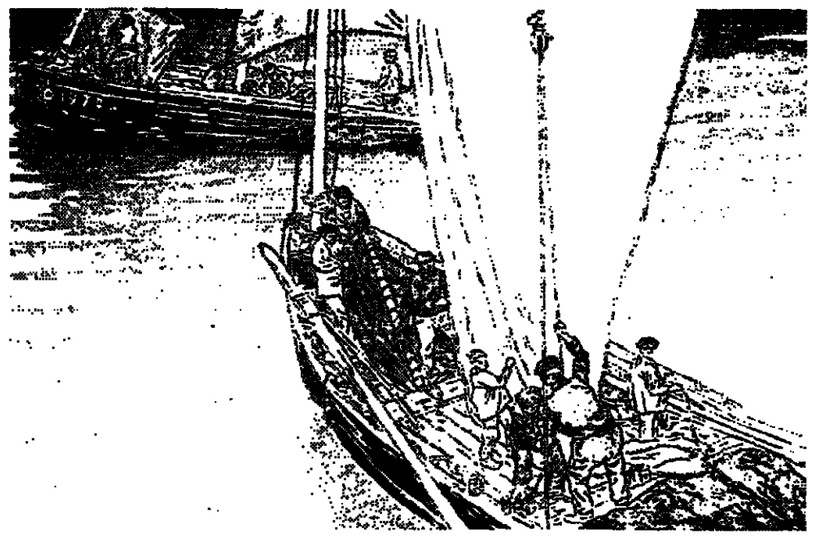
occasionally strewn by the great men keeps bobbing up. So does, at wider intervals, the odd masterpiece created by obscure artists known only to a handful of specialists. On Wednesday a sale conducted at Drouot by Stéphane Deurbergue assisted by the expert Jean-Claude Romand focused attention on the case of Henri Rivière.

Rivière's story is the stuff of which 19th-century novels are made. He was born in Paris, in 1864 and was 9 when his father died after a long illness. His mother struggled to cope financially and they had to move twice to cheaper lodgings. But relief was in sight. Henri's mother married a second time and luckily Henri became attached to his stepfather, who took him to the Louvre and to the Musée du Luxembourg. The discovery of modern art came through the magazine La Vie Moderne. The adolescent decided he would be a painter.

Rivière's first introduction to the art world followed a hilarious episode. His mother, anxious to see him seriously settled, found him a job with a feather merchant. Young Henri did not care about feathers. He kept leaving work to go and paint on the Butte Montmartre. He got the boot within a week. His horrified mother turned to her husband who went for advice to an old academic painter, Emile Bin — his work still adorns the Eglise Saint Sulpice and several provincial museums. Bin asked to see the boy's work, said he would give him lessons and briefly did so.

Rivière received his first real training after he got a job as assistant secretary on the Chat Noir magazine, financed by a cabaret owner.

There he became acquainted with techniques that set him on his artistic course. One of his new cronies, perhaps the book illustrator Caran d'Ache, introduced him to etching. He mastered the difficult craft, with remarkable results. Within two years, from 1882 to 1884, he bridged the distance separating banal picture-postcard illustration, such as his etching "Le Pont Neuf" in 1882, and a deeply original style influenced by the Barbizon and Honfleur schools. His view of the twin bay at "Les Ebihiens," a blackish-blue etching in an edition of only 10 impressions done in 1884 is a masterpiece in understated Romanticism. The high horizon line topped by a gleaming white band below a dark blue strip of clouds right at the top and the vast expanse of water suggestive of desolate emptiness make up a deeply original composition. On Wednesday, it fetched a modest 3,155 francs (about $500).



"Départ de Sardiniers à Tréboul," a woodcut by Henri Rivière done in 1893, sold for 38,547 francs.

The artist's stylistic versatility was astonishing, particularly from someone whose production was limited — from 1882 to 1885 he created only 20 etchings. In 1884, not long after "Les Ebihiens," Rivière did an utterly different landscape etched in light sepia ink, "Chaumières à Genainville." It ultimately goes back to the realism of Courbet, with a touch of late Corot in its hazy clusters of bushes half way up the square composition. Around the same time, he struck a completely different note in "Prairies à Genainville," a little impressionistic masterpiece done in short swirling strokes to render a wide open landscape. On Wednesday, the only impression (from an edition of five) that I have ever seen on the market went for a mere 7,437 francs.

The early etching phase was virtually over. Things were happening at the Chat Noir. Rivière got involved in shadow theater production that turned into a roaring success. He thought out the themes, designed the stage setting and invented several technical tricks, as Armond Fields recounts in his monograph published in Salt Lake City in 1983. The 24-year-old artist, by then an established figure in Montmartre, the creative heart of the city, met the woman he was to love until her death 55 years later, and gained new self-confidence.

It was at that moment that Rivière stumbled upon Japanese graphics, the second major event in his artistic development. In 1888, a Paris dealer started publishing a journal on the art of Japan, Le Japon Artistique. Rivière visited his gallery and bought a few Japanese woodcuts, which he started collecting systematically. So smitten was the artist that within a year of experimental groping he had reinvented the Japanese technique. With the enthusiasm of the new convert, he embarked on a project called "Les Trente-Six Vues de la Tour Eiffel" inspired by Hokusai's "Thirty Six Views of Mount Fuji." The Frenchman did not actually imitate Hokusai's models. He rethought everything in his own terms. His "Paysages Bretons," which came out between 1890 and 1894 in editions of about 20 each, include some of the most delightful inventions of 19th-century printmaking.

But Rivière's true masterpieces could be argued to be a few single plates done at wide intervals and falling outside his most typical — and best known — production. He went back to etching in 1906, when his moment of glory was over. "Moulins à la Palud," a row of forlorn windmills on a hilltop done in 1910 in shades of sepia, is one of his greatest engravings. It is hardly ever seen at auction or in the trade. Fields, who wrote his book as a labor of love after years of collecting and came to know Rivière in his last years, says that the 35 etchings done between 1906 and 1913 were printed in editions of 25. Many seem to have disappeared — Rivière sold a few, gave away some, and a few more remained in the hands of his printer, unsigned, such as those sold Wednesday. Such paucity is not helpful to recognition. On Wednesday, the "Moulins à la Palud" went for 2,817 francs.

The contrast with the high price paid for "Départ de Sardiniers à Tréboul," 38,547 francs, or for some lithographs, pretty, watered down versions of the woodcuts, printed in much larger numbers, such as "Les Bords du Trieux au Crépuscule," which went up to 6,085 francs, is highly revealing. As a creator of attractive Breton souvenirs or of picturesque Paris fin-de-siècle scenes with the required whiff of "Japonisme," Rivière has won a modest place for himself. As the very significant modern artist that he was at wide intervals, he hasn't. He probably never will.

The mediocrity of the finicky realism into which he sank after 1910 for the remaining 41 years of his life overshadows the achievement during the intermittent flashes of genius. These were isolated, each one differing from the next in style. They defy instant art-historical slotting. And that has always proved a fatal flaw for those submitted for approval to later generations.

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Texaco	1338	34	33	34	+ 1
GenElec	1337	38	37	38	+ 1
Ford	1336	40	39	40	+ 1
PhilMr	1335	55	54	55	+ 1
AmExp	1334	28	27	28	+ 1

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	159,520,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	207,844,540
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,990,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,010,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	114,149,100
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	149,254,100
NYSE volume up	95,451,900
NYSE volume down	39,363,300
Amex volume up	5,651,800
Amex volume down	4,042,900
OTC volume up	n.a.
OTC volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	166.57	163.46	166.45	+ 0.94
Industrials	201.27	197.77	201.45	+ 1.19
Transp.	164.09	160.00	163.60	+ 0.18
Utilities	79.39	77.76	78.38	+ 0.24
Finance	138.98	136.68	138.98	+ 0.90

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	318	297
Declined	203	220
Unchanged	225	226
Total Issues	746	743
New Highs	16	12
New Lows	7	6

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	407.19	+ 1.49	403.37	357.72
Industrials	483.16	+ 1.55	397.72	360.95
Finance	485.26	+ 1.67	488.58	444.57
Banks	443.68	+ 1.52	438.82	433.45
Insurance	444.93	+ 1.65	439.91	488.86
Utilities	350.93	+ 1.24	344.83	324.16
Transp.	428.11	— 0.19	424.88	388.54

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FAmPr	16318	7	6	7	+ 1
DWG	2349	1	1	1	+ 1
Lionel	2139	1	1	1	+ 1
AmBrd s	2039	1	1	1	+ 1
KeyCo	1776	1	1	1	+ 1
Viacom pf	1700	1	1	1	+ 1
TexAir	1651	1	1	1	+ 1
DMI	1600	1	1	1	+ 1
FnUtl	1551	1	1	1	+ 1
BAT	1500	1	1	1	+ 1
Hmstk	1450	1	1	1	+ 1
MMgte	1400	1	1	1	+ 1
DebPd	1350	1	1	1	+ 1
Telesrv	1300	1	1	1	+ 1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 16	307,972	302,578	44,479
Feb. 15	383,615	389,916	44,63
Feb. 14	299,382	313,988	43,68
Feb. 13	357,288	338,122	43,92
Feb. 10	289,074	329,177	43,11

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2319.18	2339.11	2307.96	2324.82	+ 13.39
Trans	1079.24	1089.25	1074.04	1082.79	+ 7.55
Util	184.46	187.41	185.51	186.46	+ 0.28
Comp	883.15	892.46	879.50	887.19	+ 3.94

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	343.26	340.57	342.84	+ 2.21
Transp.	265.78	263.61	265.06	+ 1.19
Utilities	117.77	116.92	117.70	+ 0.72
Finance	27.14	26.87	27.14	+ 0.25
SP 500	297.13	294.69	296.76	+ 1.95
SP 100	283.25	280.65	282.39	+ 1.30

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,112	1,088
Declined	883	881
Unchanged	2,583	2,581
Total Issues	4,578	4,578

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
325.95	324.92	325.95	+ 0.80

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rises for 3d Straight Day

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed higher Friday on the New York Stock Exchange as investors took in stride the latest U.S. trade data, which met expectations, and renewed their buying interest from the previous two sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 7.50 points Thursday, advanced 13.39, closing at 2,324.82. For the week, the blue-chip index climbed 38.75 points.

Broader-market indicators also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.94, to 166.45. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 1.95, to 296.76. The price of an average share added 19 cents.

Advances led declines by a 2-1 margin. Big Board volume totaled 160 million shares, compared with 177 million traded Thursday.

Before the market opened, the government said the U.S. trade gap narrowed in December to $11.89 billion, compared with a revised $12.22 billion trade deficit in November, which previously had been estimated at $12.51 billion.

While the report said imports and exports rose to record levels in December, reflecting continued economic strength and thus possibly putting upward pressure on interest rates, analysts said investors took the data in stride.

"The trade figure didn't give any surprises. Therefore, it set the market up for its own internal dynamics," said Alfred Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc. in St. Louis, Missouri.

Prices dipped slightly at the opening but strengthened by midmorning despite getting little direction from either the bond market or the dollar.

Mr. Goldman said buying interest was renewed from the last two sessions as investors continued to capitalize on the previous week's sharp decline by purchasing stocks at lower prices.

Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp., said buying interest also stemmed from a growing feeling among investors that the Federal Reserve Board was effectively handling inflationary pressures.

Although the recent rise in interest rates was not exactly welcomed by the market, he said investors saw the hike as necessary for slowing economic growth gradually, without posing the threat of a recession.

Both analysts said the market was capable of moving higher over the short term, but they added that a return to January's high levels could prove to be difficult.

"The February mood is sour, compared with the sweet one we saw in January," said Mr. Goldman. "After a 300-plus point rally and with interest rates having risen, stocks are looking overpriced compared with bonds."

Mr. Goldman said the pace of trading was relatively subdued Friday due to the approaching three-day weekend. The market will be closed Monday for the Presidents Day holiday.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.80, to 325.95. The price of an average share added 3 cents. Advances led declines by a 3-2 ratio. Volume totaled 12 million shares, about the same as on Thursday.

(Continued on Page 18)

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International Herald Tribune A Special Report

Saturday-Sunday, February 18-19, 1989

Education: Changing Paces

New U.S. Consensus Emerges on Schools

Both parties support a stronger federal role.

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — When it comes to education, the presidency of George Bush offers a tantalizing paradox.

The Reagan administration came to office in 1981 vowing to reduce the federal role in education. Now the vice president from that administration says he wants to be "the education president."

It is still unclear what Mr. Bush has in mind. What is clear is that both liberals and conservatives are having new thoughts about the federal role in education and that a new consensus is emerging that cuts across old ideological divisions. That could work to the president's favor if he decides to make school improvement a major domestic issue.

"The old lines that have been used to guide people's thinking about education have broken down," said Joseph Nathan, who wrote a recent report on education for the National Governors Association. "It's not Democrats versus Republicans so much as what will improve the schools."

The contrast between Mr. Bush and the predecessor he served so loyally could not be more striking.

The Reagan administration's original political goals for education were clear: Scrap the newly formed Department of Education, enact tuition tax credits for the parents of children in private schools and get prayer back in public schools.

All three were built around the basic tenet that whatever could be done to get Washington out of public education was a good thing, and all three got nowhere. With the issue of a smaller federal role framed as boldly and clearly as possible, but with the country facing serious economic threats from Japan and other countries, Americans rejected the proposition that Washington should pull out of education.

Evidence of the emerging bipartisan consensus around a greater federal role in education includes these developments:

● Congress recently passed legislation strengthening national testing of primary and high school students and giving the secretary of education the authority to design a test for every 11th grader.

● Groups like the Committee for Economic Development, consisting of executives of major American corporations, have begun to push for more federal support of early childhood education.

● Bipartisan pressure is building for Washington to help the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy create a new national system of teacher certification, something that has always been left strictly to individual states.

One thing that Mr. Bush has already pledged to do as "the education president" is to start up a "merit school" program that will provide recognition and money to superior schools, including those that improve the performance of disadvantaged students and reduce their dropout rates. A price tag has yet to be attached to the program.

At a recent conference at Bard College north of New York City, Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, endorsed that idea and suggested that it be done on a large enough scale to encourage prospective winners to "rethink what they are doing and make the sort of fundamental structural changes that take a long period of time."

He said that by putting $600 million a year into a trust fund for the next five years, the federal government could eventually begin writing $2,000 checks to 10 percent of the country's educators every year. "The key is to create incentives and get faculties to work together as teams competing against other teams," he said.

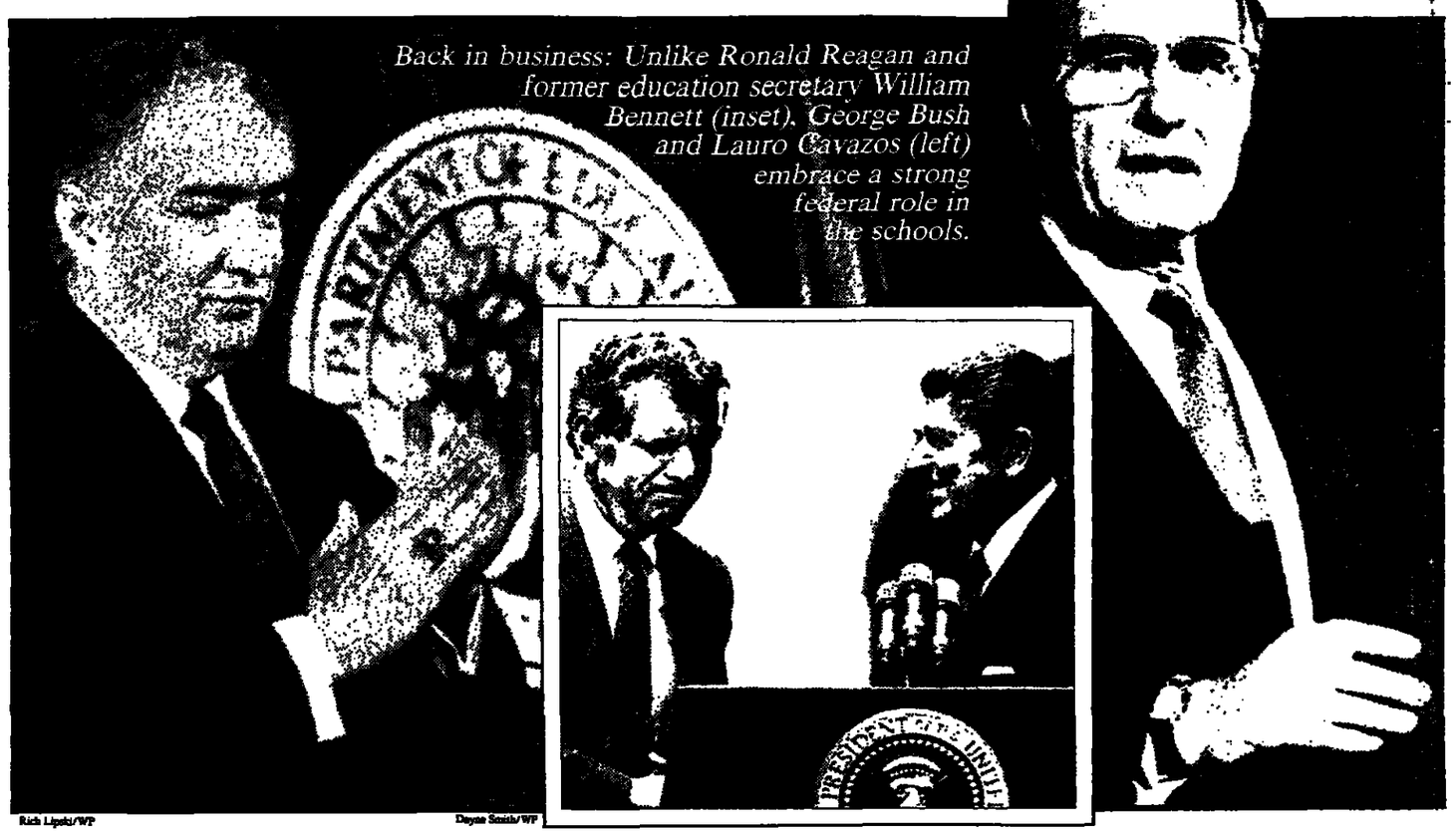
A politically popular way for Mr. Bush to fulfill his education pledge would be to expand Head Start, a program for disadvantaged preschoolers whose $1.2 billion budget now reaches only 20 percent of eligible students.

"There is increasing evidence that the preschool years are absolutely crucial," said Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. "Stronger nutritional and educational programs for all children, especially for the least advantaged, must be a top priority."

With the budget deficit also looming as a major priority, Mr. Bush is likely to be looking for ways of stimulating educational reform without any new big-ticket education programs.

William J. Bennett, who served as secretary of education for most of President Reagan's second term and who has now been named Mr.

Continued on page 13



Back in business: Unlike Ronald Reagan and former education secretary William Bennett (inset), George Bush and Lauro Cavazos (left) embrace a strong federal role in the schools.

Rich Lipski/WP — Dayne Smith/WP

EC Revives Concept of Wandering Scholar

By Barry James

PARIS — In a limited and more formal manner, the European Community is reviving the ancient concept of the wandering scholar with a program named after the greatest of the Renaissance peripatetics, Desiderius Erasmus.

The Erasmus program was launched in 1987 to enable students in the EC to study for a certain period of time in member countries other than their own. This year, the program will encompass for the first time an experiment in transferring credits from one country to another.

So far, according to the community's executive commission in Brussels, about 16,000 students have benefited from periods of integrated study abroad, ranging from three months to a year — a tiny proportion of the 6.5 million students in higher education throughout the EC.

The program could have been even bigger if more money had been available as the commission wished. The amount of financial aid requested for the 1987-88 and 1988-89 academic years was three times greater than the 41.2 million European Currency Units ($45.5 million) actually available.

The commission's aim, supported by the European Parliament, is for at least 10 percent of students to spend an integrated period of studies in another community country from 1992 onward.

The Erasmus program will also make it possible for 2,600 teachers to spend part of the current academic year in another member state, a figure that also is likely to grow considerably in future years.

In the single European market planned for 1992, it will be easier for professionals to set up practice in countries other than their own and have their qualifications recognized, but there remains a problem of mutual recognition of the diplomas issued by Europe's various kinds of institutions of higher education.

The planners of the Erasmus program are attempting to solve this problem by promoting an arrangement called the European Community Course Credit Transfer System. This will enable students to combine the credits gained at two or more European universities into a single degree.

The credit transfer system, which is broadly based on the experience of the United States, will go into effect in a limited number of institutions for the first time during the 1989-1990 academic year and last experimentally for six years. If the system works, it is likely to be expanded to the rest of the participants in the Erasmus program.

About 80 institutions of higher education from all 12 EC member states, a small proportion of the total involved in Erasmus, will participate on a voluntary and relatively informal and decentralized basis in the credit transfer system.

Officials say the success of the plan will depend on the building of mutual trust between the participating institutions. During the experimental period, transfer of credits will be allowed in five subject areas — business administration, history, medicine, chemistry

Continued on page 10

Overseas Influence Felt in Japan

Study-abroad programs draw students to private universities.

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Out of necessity and pride, university education in Japan is entering an international period, encouraged by the need to fight for a share of a diminishing homegrown undergraduate population and fostered by incoming Asian students who want graduate programs in engineering and the natural sciences to be expanded.

The image of Japan as a rich and powerful high-tech country is the lure for Asians to enroll in the system that, by its own admission, has difficulty coping with them. A target of 100,000 foreign students by the year 2000 has become government policy. It is up to the universities, national and private, to accommodate them.

The concern over a dramatic increase in foreign students is offset by fears of unfilled undergraduate chairs in the lecture room within 15 years. Enrollment at Japan's 465 four-year colleges and universities is now 1.88 million students; it is expected to fall to 1.33 million by the year 2005. Japan's 90 national universities, where tuition fees are low, survive on government funding. It is in the private universities that depend on tuition fees where competition for students is keen.

Private colleges are starting to capitalize on the political rhetoric addressed to consumers "to internationalize." To the Japanese consumer, education is an essential commodity as families spend generously from kindergarten through university for a series of preparatory schools, private tutoring, English conversation schools, and homestay programs in the United States and England.

The private university is a Johnny-come-lately in offering study abroad. Now colleges are not only sending groups of students abroad; they are buying, or leasing, campuses in the United States, France and Britain to give students foreign experience — with their courses going to the home institution. For the first time they are allowing academic credits earned abroad through their programs to be accepted toward a Japanese degree.

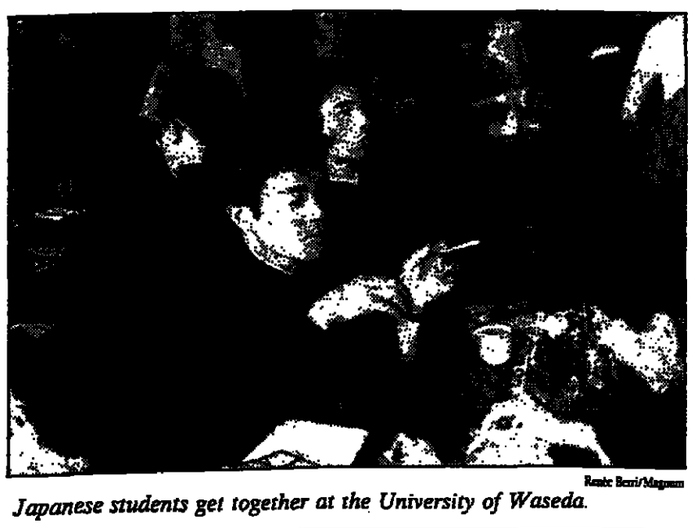
This innovation has been started by private institutions that lack the reputation of Tokyo's elite Waseda and Keio universities.

In the academic ranking that puts the national University of Tokyo at the peak of the pyramid, the universities going abroad are those that serve the mass of students whose university entrance examinations scores do not warrant a place in the most prestigious institutions. In the new push westward, these average students may learn to speak English fluently, a skill that even the brightest college student lacks.

"National universities are too academic," said Kusuo Hitomi, president of Tokyo's Showa Women's University, which bought a campus in Boston and began classes for its English majors there last year. "When they learn English at a national university, they learn literature, not the language. I believe in one world. The 21st century is the time to know the way of thinking of other people and to tell them about Japan."

Showa is "the pioneer in this kind of education," he said.

"Governor Michael S. Dukakis welcomed us with a letter and the Seal of the Commonwealth," added the 73-year-old president, whose school began in Tokyo in 1920, was burned out during an American air raid in 1945, and rebuilt after the war.



Renée Berri/Magnum

Japanese students get together at the University of Waseda.

In August 1987, Showa bought the 38-acre (15-hectare) former site of the Nazareth Child Care Center from the Archdiocese of Boston for $12.5 million. In April 1988, Showa began a pilot program with 300 girls, 150 attending the college each four-month semester for immersion in English courses taught by American teachers.

Beginning in April, a semester in Boston will become compulsory for 360 English majors, in the sophomore year of junior college and the junior year of university. Tuition for the semester is about 1 million yen ($7,700) which includes airfare, school fees, board and field trips. Showa students will be able to audit classes in several of the area universities.

Asia, a private university in the Tokyo suburbs, began a pilot program in March 1988 sending 60 students to Western Washington University in Bellingham, Washington, assuming them, as Showa does, that all credits earned abroad would be accepted at home. This year 600 students from Asia University will study at Western Washington and other universities in the state.

Asia's president, Shinkichi Eto, decided that it was the role of his college to prepare graduates for middle-level jobs in Japanese corporations by ensuring their ability to speak English.

For whatever reason — fluency in English, prestige or travel abroad — the overseas study program is becoming part of the curriculum at about 30 percent of private universities, according to a publishing company survey.

The United States is the most popular foreign destination. In operation besides Showa and Asia are Hawaii College of the Kansai University of Foreign Studies, Soka Gakkai University of Los Angeles, and Winchester Shoei College at Winchester, England. Gyosei Gakuen will open an international university in a London suburb in April with a tie-up to Reading University.

Teikyo University recently bought a 75-acre campus in Denver, Colorado, from Regis College for an estimated $6.5 million. In 1990, Tokyo will have a branch within England's Durham University.

Seijo University has opened a campus for its high school students in eastern France; St. Paul's University has a high school campus in London; and Keio University will have a high school campus in suburban New York by the fall of 1990, followed by a graduate institute. Expansion overseas not only enhances the university's reputation, it provides Japanese stationed there with schools for their teenagers who can then enter the parent university in Japan.

As the private colleges devise international programs to attract undergraduates, graduate schools of national universities are undergoing their own crisis. Spurred on by increasing numbers of foreign students and frustrated by outdated appropriations, a demand to expand and develop an advanced curriculum is growing stronger.

"Postgraduate education is riding free on undergraduate education," said Fumio Nishino, Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Tokyo. "Japan has no resources except human resources. We have to emphasize postgraduate education, especially in the natural sciences.

"In spite of the rapid increase in foreign students, we still have the same floor space, same desks, same number of faculty and administrators. Funding by the government is allocated on the number of Japanese students. We are given only 300,000 yen a year for each foreign graduate student. It's a small amount"

The Ministry of Education reports an increase of 3,000 foreign students annually since 1983. The total figure for 1988 ranges from

Continued on page 10

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Germany Fights Overcrowding In Classrooms

By Miriam Widman

FRANKFURT — Classrooms are so over-filled that students have to sit on the floor, the window sills or simply stand outside; courses are so oversubscribed that professors often have to repeat the same lecture twice or more so that students can get something out of the class.

West German higher education is in trouble. The problem is simple to describe — too many *students, not enough classrooms*, professors, assistants or materials — but difficult to solve.

"If you don't get there at least a half an hour early, you wind up sitting on the floor," said Carola Wohnhaas, an economics student at the University of Freiburg.

"Not everybody can fit inside, so some sit on the window sills or on the floor, or they stand outside because the air is so bad," said Corrinne Poll, a Munich University student and board member of Asta, a well-known student group.

Although overcrowded conditions have dominated many fields of German higher education for years, both students and administrators agree that the problem has recently become acute.

The number of first-year law students at Frankfurt's Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, for example, almost doubled to 650 this semester, from 330 in the 1987-1988 winter semester. The situation was nearly identical at Bonn University, with 611 first-year law students this winter semester, compared to 380 last year. At the University of Cologne, up to 200 students are crammed into a seminar designed for no more than 40, while at examination time 100 test graders must handle 18,000 exams — or 180 per grader.

Figures from the West German Rectors' Conference, a lobbying group for higher education, show that the student population increased to 1.47 million in the winter semester of 1988-1989, up 4.2 percent from last winter and nearly a 50 percent increase from the 984,000 recorded 10 years ago. Meanwhile, the number of professors and assistants has risen from 78,900 in 1980 to 81,500 in 1987 — a mere 3.3 percent increase, with most of the added faculty going to university-run medical clinics, not to the classrooms, according to Joachim Weber, an official of the rectors' conference.

Heiner Wessel

Oversubscribed courses pose an overflow problem in a German classroom.

A key reason behind the problem is poor planning on the part of the federal government, but especially by the regional governments that support West Germany's higher education system. In short, government planners expected that the increased use of the birth control pill would result in fewer students, and so budget plans were geared to accommodating tens of thousands fewer students than have in fact shown up at university doors. In Frankfurt, for example, regional government planners counted on 18,000 for this year, far below the 34,000 who are actually there.

Aggravating the problem is the longer time West German students take to complete their studies and a general increase in demand for higher education, especially in the larger cities.

Free access to higher education is guaranteed to German citizens under the Federal Republic's 1949 founding laws. Essentially any West German citizen who has passed the *Abitur*, the school-leaving certificate, has the right to pursue the higher education of his choice. The exceptions are in areas such as medicine, dentistry and many natural sciences, where West Germany applies selection and where only students with top grades are admitted.

> 'If you don't get there at least a half an hour early, you wind up sitting on the floor.'

Changing the education law or applying selection universally are politically unpalatable solutions. A change in Article 12, the basic education law, "is at the moment politically not feasible and it is also not part of the discussion," said Klaus Ring, the Frankfurt University president.

One idea being discussed in Frankfurt is the establishment of an endowment fund to be supported by the regional government and by local foundations and businesses.

The success of local endowment programs, however, will probably depend on public identification with the local university, and in many West German cities, this is not likely to be substantial. Mr. Ring explains that while Frankfurt's university was founded by citizens' foundations and initiatives, most German universities were established by wealthy regional landowners.

Education Minister Jürgen Möllemann has taken some steps to alleviate the problem. He boosted Bonn's contribution toward construction and material costs for higher education to 1 billion Deutsche marks ($1.88 billion) after Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg had earlier reduced the budget to 800 million marks. The regional governments matched Bonn's contribution with another 1 billion marks of their own. Mr. Möllemann has proposed that the budget be raised to 1.3 billion marks annually and has asked the regional governments to increase their input to that level.

A supplementary program of 2.1 billion marks over seven years is also on the table, with the funding to be split between the federal and regional governments. The money is to be directed to the hardest hit areas — law, business administration, computer science and the humanities.

But Mr. Möllemann's office says throwing money at the problem is not going to solve it. "It's like giving a hungry man a piece of bread," says Adrea Reidt, a spokeswoman at the Education Ministry. "When you give a hungry man a piece of bread, he eats it, but then he asks, How do I satisfy myself now?"

MIRIAM WIDMAN is the bureau chief of Market News Service in Frankfurt.

EC Revives Concept Of Itinerant Scholar

Continued from page 9

and mechanical engineering — that are most likely to benefit from an international exchange.

The system will allocate up to 60 academic credits a year, 30 a semester or 20 a trimester. Since there is no formal mechanism for deciding how many credits a given course is worth, it will be up to the institutions themselves to come to mutual agreements about the value of their academic training.

An example of how the credit transfer might work is that of a hypothetical Dutch student who speaks good English, French and German as well as his own language.

He would study for a year in his own country, then study for two semesters in West Germany, where he would take a *Diplomvorprüfung* or a *Zwischenprüfung*, then go to Britain, where he would take a bachelor's degree at the end of his third year. If he wished, he could then go to a French university, where he would receive a *maitrise* at the end of his fourth year, at which time he would have acquired a total 240 credits.

The commission acknowledges, however, that there are unlikely to be many such paragons of multilingualism, and that most students taking advantage of the credit transfer system will probably study at no more than two universities.

According to Carlos Liebana of Spain, a European Commission official, the Erasmus program grew out of existing cooperation among many European universities that had been going on for several years.

Building on these informal contacts, the commission launched Erasmus by encouraging the establishment of formal Inter-university Cooperation Programs, involving two or more institutions. More than 1,000 such cooperation programs have received financial aid from the community, and most of them have involved student exchanges.

Each institution is free to choose its partners in the cooperation programs, which has led to deficiencies that the commission would like to see corrected in coming years in consultation with the institutions. The main problems are that the programs are unevenly distributed geographically and that many academic disciplines are inadequately represented, particularly natural sciences, medicine and the training of teachers.

Another limitation of Erasmus is that a student at a university that has not agreed to participate in the program cannot benefit from EC funds to study in another community country. The commission hopes that this problem will diminish as more universities come into the program.

"A major problem we have found in carrying out the Erasmus program," said Mr. Liebana, "is the lack of knowledge of foreign languages."

The commission says that an extension of the Erasmus program is essential in view of the prospects opened up by the completion of the single internal market in 1992. Proposals that the commission intends to put forward later this year will be concerned with students at present excluded from Erasmus, as well as with improving the standard of cultural and linguistic preparation to enable more students to participate.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Overseas Influence Is Being Felt in Japan

Continued from page 9

17,000 to 25,000. Many of these are part-time students with a six-month visa for language study. Their main purpose is to get a job, to earn yen, while studying Japanese. Others are committed to three to four years in a university where the language is an obstacle to their studies.

"The faculty feels an obligation to accommodate foreign students," said Mr. Nishino. "But their performance in the past was not so good as expected, especially at reputable universities like Tokyo. Since the majority of Asian students can communicate in English, if they go to the United States, they can complete the master's degree program in one year. Here it takes up to four years because of language training and two years study for the degree.

"Out of the 21 departments in Tokyo's engineering faculty, only three — civil, urban and nuclear engineering — teach in English," said Mr. Nishino, who introduced the idea in 1982. "The academic quality of foreign students is better or favorably compared to the Japanese students. Most research work is carried out by them."

The stimulus to graduate education of foreign students is lauded by other University of Tokyo professors. Masao Iri, head of the engineering faculty, which admitted 500 foreign students in 1989, out of the university total of 1,000, said: "In the long run, foreign students will lead to more creative research. But large-scale reforms are required to improve graduate schools."

CHRISTINE CHAPMAN, a journalist based in Tokyo, specializes in education and the arts.

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Education: Changing Paces / A Special Report

Planned French Reforms Put Emphasis on Quality Over Quantity

The overhaul seeks to train children to meet technological challenges.

By Barry James

PARIS — One of the few things that politicians of the ruling left and the opposition right can both agree on in France is the need for education reform.

How to go about it is another matter, and so is how to pay for it.

Throughout the 1980s, education ministers have banged their heads against the problem. The latest is Lionel Jospin, a former teacher, who unveiled the broad lines of his reform plan to the cabinet last month.

Mr. Jospin will present an education bill during the spring session of the National Assembly, or parliament, after receiving reports in April from the 10 special commissions he has set up to examine every aspect of the problem.

His intended reform has four principal aims:

- To ensure that by the year 2000 every student leaves school with a recognizable qualification.
- To raise from the present 42 percent to 80 percent the number of pupils who leave school with a certificate of high school education known as the *baccalauréat*, the qualification needed to enter higher education.
- To ensure there is a place in higher education for every holder of a baccalauréat who wants it, which could mean a near doubling to 2 million of the number of university students. Already the under-funded universities are bursting at the seams.
- To open the education system to international cooperation and to the building of a united Europe.

Like his predecessor, the conservative René Monory, Mr. Jospin believes that France needs to improve its education standards radically to compete in an increasingly technological world in which most workers may have to retrain or adapt to several new jobs during the course of their careers.

It means that children need to learn how to learn. It means, according to Mr. Jospin, an emphasis on quality rather than quantity and therefore a lightening and rethinking of the present heavily loaded learn-by-rote curriculum. "I want well-educated minds, not well-stuffed ones," Mr. Jospin has said.

Mr. Jospin is seconded — some say rivaled — by Prime Minister Michel Rocard, who takes a personal interest in educational reform and who calls it his government's biggest challenge. President François Mitterrand likewise calls it "the priority of priorities."

Education occupies a privileged place in French political life, perhaps because schools have always been seen as the means of transmitting the republican values that sprang from the revolution 200 years ago.

But although the government's commitment to the revolutionary virtue of *égalité* seems laudable, there are those who question whether the right way of achieving educational reform is to make sure that everyone leaves school with a diploma of some sort.

Won't this, the critics ask, merely lead to a devaluation of the diplomas and the substitution of some other method of separating the academically inclined sheep from the non-intellectual goats? Is there not a risk as Michel Godet, an educator, has pointed out, that France will become as rigidly divided by diplomas as the *ancien régime* was divided by titles of nobility?

Debate about the baccalauréat system is nothing new. At the turn of the century, Emile Boutmy, an educational reformer, wrote that the examination was dividing France into two classes — white collar and the rest. He called

Jean Pierre Gattoire

the baccalauréat a steeple chase, "a purely arbitrary and artificial object that has nothing to do with real life."

The fact that the government is aiming for an 80 percent baccalauréat pass rate within a decade does not mean that it wants an 80 percent white collar work force, according to educators. The aim is to broaden the educational structure to suit students taking nonacademic as well as academic courses. It means giving specific training as well as a broader cultural background to future mechanics and technicians as well as teachers and intellectuals.

In the 1960s, reform-minded educators pushed mathematics as a means of democratizing education because it did not require the background in Latin and Greek that was more likely to be found in children from middle-class families.

So theoretical mathematics was made the cornerstone of the educational system. The mathematics baccalauréat, the *Bac C*, has become the open sesame to the elite colleges known as *Grandes Ecoles*. The best places are still occupied by children from middle-class families and the working class is as excluded as ever.

The emphasis on pure mathematics has had several unforeseen consequences. It has tended to produce a leadership that is often criticized for being technocratic, remote and lacking in humanistic background.

It has led to a downgrading of the humanities, since students who follow courses in letters and arts are often there not because of vocation but because of their inability to make the grade in a mathematics or science course.

And since mathematics is used as a functional method of selecting elites, many students turn away from it at the first opportunity. The paradox is that France, which places more emphasis on mathematics than any other country in Europe, has a shortage of mathematicians willing to teach the subject.

There is now a movement back toward the humanities and a crop of books attacking what some of the writers describe as the tyranny of mathematics.

Despite the criticism of France's elitist approach to education and the rigid view that success can be measured in terms of diplomas, the nation's educational level is going up, according to a recent study in Le Monde de l'Education, although the rate of improvement varies widely from place to place.

What Mr. Jospin intends to do is to even out these inequalities, while raising the general level.

He proposes that schools should offer students a contract promising to provide them with an education adapted to their needs and evaluating them not only on achievement but also on progress. Inevitably, it is thought, this will lead to greater diversity and autonomy within the education system.

Both Mr. Jospin and the prime minister have attacked the prevalent practice of flunking children as young as 7 and making them repeat a year's studies. "Every year, tens of thousands of our young people fall by the side of the road that leads their companions to success," Mr. Rocard said. "No society that respects the human personality can accept this."

In fact, as Mr. Rocard pointed out, the vast majority of children who are flunked never make it to baccalauréat level. Educators disagree whether this is because they are natural underachievers or because failure is inculcated in them by flunking.

In any event, the problem is seen as one of the reasons why 100,000 children last year left school at the minimum legal age of 16 with not a single qualification and scant prospects of getting a decent job when 25 percent of 16- to 24-year-olds are out of work.

Mr. Rocard this month announced a plan that will provide educational credits for those who have left school without qualifications, enabling them a second chance to obtain a diploma of basic skills known as a *certificat d'aptitude professionnelle*. The aim is eventually to extend the facility to people of any age, but because of the huge potential cost the plan will be confined at first to those under 25. The government estimates that about 100,000 people will be able to benefit from the plan in its first year.

Mr. Jospin said pupils should be flunked only as an exceptional measure and that the repeated year should concentrate on subjects in which the pupil is having difficulty.

The minister said children's timetables were too full — as anyone would agree who has seen children with overloaded backpacks trudging sherpa-like to school — as well as too rigid.

He called for better classroom equipment, a reform of the examination system, a new status for junior high school teachers and a provision to allow paid leave for up to 6,000 teachers each year for retraining. One aim will be to achieve a maximum classroom size of 35 within five years, and this in itself will entail hiring about 5,000 new teachers and building the equivalent of dozens of new schools.

To replace retiring teachers and hire extra staff to teach the expanded baccalauréat system the government has in mind, France will need to recruit some 300,000 persons into a profession that is already said to be demoralized by low pay.

Can France afford it? This will be the biggest question when Mr. Jospin's reform bill comes before the National Assembly.

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Teacher Shortage Confounds British Reform Effort

The goal is a more selective secondary system.

By Richard Garner

LONDON — One of the biggest shake-ups in British state education's history finally became enshrined in law last summer, but now the problem is how to put it into effect.

After months of arguments, the Education Reform Act is beginning to roll back the frontiers of comprehensive education, under which children of all levels of ability could attend the same state secondary school, in favor of a more selective system.

So far, parents of children in about 50 schools have taken advantage of the powers granted in the act that allow them to vote in favor of removing themselves from the control of their local education authority. Under the new system, they will be run by a board of governors on which parents will be heavily represented and receive a grant directly from central government for their expenses.

In addition, the country's first City Technology College — where youngsters can receive a more specialized technological curriculum aided by the latest in computer software donated by industry, in addition to government funds — is up and running. Five others are planned, including one dedicated to the technology of the arts.

However, all is not well with another key plank of the government's education reforms, the kernel on which its attempts to raise standards throughout the country depends. That is the plan to introduce a national curriculum for all state schools, an entitlement to learning for every child between the ages of 5 and 16.

Under the plan, there will be three core subjects — mathematics, science and English — which will be the centerpiece of the curriculum. In addition, children would have to study six other subjects until the age of 16: a modern foreign language, history, geography, physical education, art and music. Religious education, which, according to the government, should be "broadly" Christian, is also given a compulsory slot in the timetable.

The trouble is that there are not enough teachers to take on the task. For years now, schools have suffered from a shortage of math and science teachers, to the extent that the government introduced a scheme in 1986 to award graduates opting to take teacher training courses in these subjects a bursary of £1,250 ($2,180) in addition to their student grants.

For the first year, this appeared to work. In 1987, applications for physics increased by 49 percent and for mathematics by 33 percent. It was a step in the right direction even though this increase did not meet the targets set by the Department of Education and Science to fully staff the profession.

The following year, though, there was another slump. Physics applications fell by 18 percent and chemistry went down by 27 percent. The other problem is that the students cannot be compelled to enter teaching once they have finished their courses. They often find industrial jobs far more lucrative. Initial research shows that only one in three enters teaching.

The problem is also spreading to other subjects, and there has been speculation over whether modern languages will qualify for a special bursary soon. In a keynote speech at the beginning of the year, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's education secretary, Kenneth Baker, announced he would be extending the bursary scheme.

Even if the bursary scheme produced enough newly qualified entrants to satisfy existing shortages, that would not be the end of the matter. To give every child the entitlement laid down in the Education Reform Act means a massive increase in the number of teachers, particularly in the sciences and modern languages.

The National Association of Head Teachers, which represents both primary and secondary principals in state schools, estimates that an extra 3,000 modern language teachers and 1,000 science teachers are needed. In addition, with a slight rise in the birth rate in the early 1980s, there is a drastic shortage of primary school teachers.

So what is the answer? Does Mr. Baker delay the introduction of his cherished goal, which may not stand him in good stead politically? Or does he have another ace up his sleeve?

The answer is that he does. Already the House of Commons select committee on education, which is dominated by back-bench Conservative members of Parliament and can bring pressure to bear upon the government, has decided to investigate the teacher supply crisis and has begun public hearings into the subject.

So the education secretary has issued a Green Paper — officialese for a discussion document — on his intention to widen access to teaching as a profession as of September. Under his proposals, there would be licensed teachers, in addition to qualified teachers who have undergone training. He has also announced an "earn-as-you-learn" plan for graduates pursuing higher education.

The licensed teachers would go straight into the profession and train on the job. They would bring to an end the requirements made in the 1970s, that a university degree was mandatory for anyone wanting to teach. After two years on the job, they would receive their qualification. Plans for the "earn-as-you-learn" teachers have not yet been finalized.

The education department has already said it has had inquiries from people wanting to enter the profession by the licensed route, even in advance of government approval. The licensed teachers would normally be qualified in the subject they want to teach to at least 'A' level, the top school-leaving standard, or beyond.

In addition, Mr. Baker is anxious to unscramble the current system of fixing teachers' pay. At present, there are national pay scales, but Mr. Baker would like more regional autonomy. He has already invited his hand-picked interim advisory committee on teachers' pay — which will determine this year's pay settlement now that teachers have lost their trade union negotiating rights — to introduce an element of regional selectivity into this April's award.

RICHARD GARNER is the news editor of The Times Educational Supplement.

Times Educational Supplement

Children in Solihull near Birmingham learning to use computerized tools.

Graduating From a Student-Free Campus

By Barry James

SOME 24,000 freshmen, ranging from teenagers to septuagenarians, launched into undergraduate studies this month with an unusual university that is the biggest in Britain, yet has only a handful of students at its pristine campus at Milton Keynes, north of London.

With 170,000 students, including 72,000 undergraduates, the Open University has become a model for distance learning institutions around the world.

It offers an unusually broad mix of books, correspondence texts, TV and radio broadcasts, scientific experiment kits and computers, telephone tutorials, face-to-face teaching and residential summer or weekend schools.

When they are not preparing the course material, faculty members — the university has a permanent staff of 2,600 and a small army of part-time tutors scattered around Britain — carry out the same kind of research duties as teachers in conventional institutions, giving the Open University a solid reputation for academic work.

The Open University was conceived by a Labor government in the 1960s as a "university of the air," and is seen by today's Conservative government as a cost-effective way of upgrading Britain's educational and technological standards.

Since the first students entered in 1971, the university has issued about 95,000 degrees and has provided education of various levels to more than half a million people. These include thousands of teachers whom the university enabled to upgrade their education to degree level with special programs in the 1970s.

The university still has a highly regarded school of education, one of five faculties including arts, social sciences, mathematics, science and technology.

The cost of teaching its undergraduates is less than 40 percent that of conventional universities, and once a course is is issued, the cost of admitting new students becomes relatively marginal.

Nevertheless, the university has a perennial financial crisis. It scrapes by on a budget of about £90 million ($159 million), more than £68 million of which was directly funded this year by the government. The university resists the solution of radically raising fees, because this would make it less "open" to the working public. Depending on the number of books needed, and whether or not a student is required to attend a summer school, the cost of a year's education ranges from about £200 to more than £300, with grants generally available for students who are unemployed or on low incomes.

Although the pool of potential students is shrinking, and there is increasing competition from other universities that have begun distance learning programs, the Open University remains popular. It was able to accept fewer than half of those who applied to become undergraduates this year, and even so, its freshman intake is almost as big as the combined enrollment of Oxford and Cambridge universities.

Apart for programs for English speakers in the Benelux countries and British servicemen and women abroad, the Open University is geared only to teaching students in Britain, although undergraduates who leave the country in the middle of their studies are allowed to continue.

Members of the university's faculty and management staff have advised on the setting up of distance learning institutions in several other countries. The Open University's written course units, which serve as combined lectures and reading guides, are used in many other universities, including conventional ones.

Distance teaching is gaining ground around the world, mainly because it is a cheaper alternative to conventional education.

The Soviet Union claims that 1.5 million students are enrolled in distance learning programs. China aims to provide distance education, including business courses, to 20 million people in 15 years.

In Thailand, the Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, one of the world's most ambitious such projects, admitted its first students in 1980, provides distance education to nearly 500,000 people, and, like its British counterpart, "holds to the principle of lifelong education."

Japan established a University of the Air in 1985, which offers a variety of four-year liberal arts programs. South Korea has the Korea Correspondence University, which enrolls 250,000 students, chosen by lottery, in five-year programs. Distance teaching reaches students scattered over wide areas in Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific.

India has the Indira Gandhi and the Andhra Pradesh Open Universities. In Pakistan, the Allama Iqbal Open University, which was created in 1974, emphasizes the training of teachers and education at junior college level.

The Open Learning Institute in British Columbia and the Distance Education Access Network in Northern Ontario spread teaching over huge areas in Canada. In Europe, the Netherlands, West Germany and Spain have open universities, and Portugal is about to launch one. Israel and South Africa also have open universities.

UNLIKE most of the distance learning institutions in the rest of the world, Britain's Open University is distinctive in being one of the few to be truly open. Candidates need no qualifications to be admitted — places are offered on a first-come, first-served basis.

The university pays special attention to handicapped people. About one third of those starting undergraduate programs do not have the qualifications to enter conventional universities. Its oldest graduate was a 92-year-old woman.

To get a bachelor's degree, most undergraduates take foundation courses in two separate faculties, and can choose freely from more than 130 other courses ranging from classical Greek to thermofluid mechanics. Working upwards of 14 hours a week for nine months a year, students typically take six years to complete a degree, or eight years for an honors degree.

Because of widespread initial skepticism about its concept, the Open University has always emphasized academic excellence while at the same time seeking imaginative ways of easing adult students into an unaccustomed world of scholarship. The university claims its academic standards are at least as high as those of conventional universities in Britain, several of which admit Open University students wishing to complete their degrees with a year or more of residential or specialized training.

Apart from the undergraduate programs, the university offers post-graduate degree training; single-subject courses for associate students who do not want a degree; scientific and technological training for industry and commerce; and professional development courses for those involved in teaching, health and social welfare. It also has its own business school, which launched an MBA program this month.

All this is in line with the university's three principal aims — to provide a second chance to students who missed a conventional education, to train people wanting to upgrade job skills, and to act as an educational resource for the population at large.

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Education: Changing Paces / A Special Report

U.S. Movement Emphasizes Diversity of Teaching, Learning Styles

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — When Kathy and Mark Knipers moved into the Chaska School District outside Minneapolis, they could not find a school that seemed to fit the needs of their 8-year-old daughter, Kettje, so they enrolled her in one in the nearby Minnetonka School District. "It has many extra programs," said Mrs. Knipers. "Our daughter loves it."

The Knipers were able to do this because Minnesota is at the forefront of a growing movement to give parents a choice in which public schools their children will attend.

School systems from District 4 in the East Harlem section of New York City to Irvine, California, have abandoned the traditional concept of the neighborhood school under which students are assigned to schools on the basis of where they live. Instead, parents can pick the school that seems to fit their child's particular style of learning. In Minnesota, the legislature has gone one step further and allowed choice across school district lines.

The parental choice movement has broad political support. Liberals see it as a way of giving poor families some of the options already open to wealthy ones who can afford private schools or homes in a city's best school district. Political conservatives and business leaders see it as a way of improving schools by injecting a dose of free enterprise competition into the system.

"Today's public education system is a failed monopoly — bureaucratic, rigid and unsteady control of dissatisfied captive markets," said David T. Kearns, chairman of the Xerox Corporation. He said he sees competition for students and state aid dollars as a way to "break that monopoly and reinvigorate the schools."

> 'Choosing a school is like choosing a world view. It's not just that some schools are better than others. They differ in kind.'

Educators see other benefits stemming from the fact that different children learn in different ways and that a diversity of educational approaches will lead to more effective teaching.

"Choosing a school is like choosing a world view," said Mary Ann Raywid, a professor of education at Hofstra University who is an authority on the choice movement. "It's not just that some schools are better than others. They differ in kind."

In Yonkers, New York, where all schools have some sort of specialty, Gladys Pack, the assistant superintendent, said the choice system has sought to customize education so people "prize the differences in the schools, not the sameness."

George Bush endorsed parental choice during his presidential campaign and reiterated his commitment to the idea at a recent White House Workshop on Choice in Education. "Further expansion of public school choice is a national imperative," he said. He also pledged that the Education Department would offer "every feasible assistance" to proponents of parental choice.

Reports from school districts that have tried choice are for the most part positive. In Cambridge, Massachusetts, school officials say that, since they started their program in 1981, the proportion of students attending public rather than private and parochial schools jumped to 90 percent from 70 percent.

In the mid-1970s, District 4 in East Harlem began offering students a choice of elementary schools with different teaching styles. Over a period of years it extended the concept to junior high schools.

Parents have a choice of sending their elementary school children to the neighborhood school or to one of 24 "alternative" elementary schools. At the junior high school level, enrollment is districtwide and parents must select a specific school. The district has split up its 20 buildings to hold the 52 school programs.

District 4 has attracted 1,500 students from outside the district, including Josh Bluestone, who enrolled his oldest son, Josh, in the Central Park East Elementary School II, which offers an alternative education geared to the individual learning style of each child.

Mr. Bluestone recalls his son's first homework assignment in the second grade. "I came home, and there he was lying in the bathtub breathing in and breathing out," he said. "They were doing a science experiment on buoyancy."

Five years later, Mr. Bluestone added, "he still loves going to school."

In some cases, parental choice represents an extension of the "magnet school" approach — which became popular as a means of promoting racial desegregation without forced busing — to the cause of improving educational quality.

Prince George's County, a Maryland suburb of Washington, has turned 44 of its 170 schools into magnet programs, each with some specialty designed to attract a particular group of students.

Deborah Bailey was planning to move out of Prince George's County until the chance arose to place her son, Jason, in the third grade at Cooper Lane Academy, a rigorous school that focuses on Latin and the classics and requires the students to wear uniforms. "All my friends have their kids in private schools," she said. "But now Jason is learning on the same level as he would in one of them."

Still other districts see parental choice as what Alan Argondizza, principal of the Longfellow Elementary School in Portland, Maine, characterize as a "safety valve."

Doris LeBlanc, for example, had some disagreements with her son's fourth-grade teacher and with a principal of a school one of her children attended. So she took advantage of her options to enroll all three of her children in Longfellow. She found it "much more open, friendlier."

But the parental choice approach has been vigorously opposed by some teachers' groups and school boards. "This is a politician's delight that will have minimal educational impact," said Willard Baker, executive director of the Minnesota School Boards Association. He argued that allowing students to cross district lines would cause administrative chaos and expressed concern that parents would pick schools "because of athletics or other reasons that have nothing to do with education."

Another possible problem is that children of the wealthy will end up in the good schools and the poor in the rest. District 4 addressed that concern with careful admissions procedures by making sure that all parents understand the choices they have. The one major restriction that Minnesota puts on movement across district lines is that it not disrupt racial balance.

'Factory' Model Gives Way to Teamwork

NEW YORK — Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, says that whenever he finds himself in a long, dull meeting where new ideas for improving schools bump up against bureaucratic obstacles, he reminds himself: "Why should I get discouraged? Gorbachev is trying to do the same thing."

It may sound at first like apples and oranges, but many of the noises coming out of Moscow these days sound remarkably similar to themes being struck in American primary and secondary education.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has been calling for *perestroika*, or economic and political restructuring, so as to involve "broad sections of the people" in decision-making. In the United States a similar movement is under way to loosen up the way schools are run and to give teachers more control over curriculum, textbooks and other aspects of their professional lives.

The leitmotiv running through this, one that can be heard in one form or another in every industrialized country, is that new global economic conditions are forcing a rethinking of some of the most basic institutions and, specifically, challenging the concept of top-down, authoritarian management.

School reform began in the early 1980s in the United States, when corporate leaders and state governors began worrying that schools were not turning out the kind of workers needed for an increasingly sophisticated economy. Reform efforts were spurred by numerous national reports critical of school quality and by books like Allan Bloom's "The Closing of the American Mind."

The reform movement touched the legislatures in all 50 states, and all sorts of things have been tried, from competency tests for teachers to tougher curriculums for students.

Five years later, however, it became clear that while the reform movement had made things somewhat better, most of the improvement came among students who were already doing fairly well. The reforms had had virtually no impact on the 25 percent of students who drop out of high school before getting a diploma.

The result is a growing conviction that, instead of tinkering with schools the way they are, the time has come to seek fundamental structural changes.

AP

Albert Shanker

Some examples of fundamental restructuring can already be found. A newly established National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is about to establish the country's first national system for certifying teachers. The Illinois Legislature has just passed a sweeping restructuring plan for Chicago, giving substantial new powers to parents in running their neighborhood schools.

In Miami and Rochester, several dozen schools are being run not by all-powerful principals, but by teams consisting of administrators, teachers and, in many cases, parents and clerical personnel as well.

Educational historians are quick to note that the hierarchical way of running schools came into being as a mimic of the way factories were run in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

In the late 19th century, American corporations adopted the top-down organizational style advocated by managerial theorists like Frederick Taylor.

Authority rests with strong principals, the educational counterparts of factory foremen. Teachers are treated like blue-collar workers, more or less interchangeable, with little to say in decisions about textbooks, curriculums and other issues that affect their classrooms.

Mr. Shanker of the American Federation of Teachers carries the analogy a step further, arguing that students are viewed as products moving along an assembly line. "You put them in a room, do something to them, ring a bell, move them to another room, and so forth," he says.

It took the better part of a century and the challenge of the Japanese, but American industry is now moving away from the top-down style. The Ford Motor Co. organizes some workers into teams, giving them collective responsibilities and rewarding them for new and better ideas. Once again, educators are following suit.

As part of the drive for "teacher professionalism," the latest teachers contract in New York City gives the principal and teachers in each school the right to mutually agree to waive certain clauses. At Public School 90 in Queens, teachers used this option to switch teachers' work schedules around so that they could hold workshops for themselves and conduct an evening meeting with parents. And two teachers at Adlai Stevenson High School in the Bronx waived the class-size requirement, merged two classes and set up a team-teaching format.

Teachers are even getting a say in how some money is spent. Those in New York City now have modest budgets to buy supplies, and the City Council has appropriated money for two programs — one for libraries and other support services, another for training in early childhood education — that require teachers in the school to sign off on the project.

Theodore Sizer, dean of education at Brown University, has organized a grass roots organization called the Coalition of Essential Schools that has reduced the size of schools and simplified the curriculum in order to provide an intense classroom environment that stresses thinking skills rather than the learning of facts. He is seeking to redefine the role of teacher as a "coach" or manager of learning rather than as the source of information to be poured into students' heads.

Still other schools are experimenting with new academic schedules — opening earlier and staying open longer to provide day care services, operating through the summer or on Saturdays and offering classes in the evening for students who have jobs during the day. One school in Indiana has begun assigning teams of teachers to stay with students for three years so as to provide more continuity to student learning.

Business leaders are also taking an active interest in whether schools can make the managerial changes that industry itself has recently discovered. In Boston, for example, corporate leaders have made power-sharing with teachers a condition of renewing their pledge to hire more high school graduates.

Under team management in Miami, the teachers' unions have had to agree to waive some contract provisions, such as limits on how long teachers can work each day. A union leader, Pat L. Tornillo Jr., said he believed that the restructuring movement was important enough to warrant such significant concessions.

"This is our last shot at improving the schools," he said. "If we don't change things drastically, public schools as we know them will go out of existence. You'll see the same thing that's already happening in England, where the government is encouraging private alternatives."

Edward B. Fiske

A U.S. Consensus

Continued from page 9

Bush's new "drug czar," turned a hitherto obscure cabinet position into an effective "bully pulpit."

Mr. Bennett created plenty of enemies with his attacks on teachers' unions, his allegations that college students were lazy and his description of national educational organizations in Washington collectively as "the Blob." But even these enemies concede that he raised educational issues to a new level of national visibility.

Much has been made of the stylistic differences between Mr. Bennett and his successor, Lauro F. Cavazos. Whereas the former secretary had a high profile and came across as essentially an academic interested in winning arguments, Mr. Cavazos, a former president of Texas Tech University, acts more like a politician interested in building alliances.

As part of what he would change about federal education policy, Mr. Cavazos said he was interested in becoming a catalyst for a national discussion of school reform issues, possibly starting with how to increase teacher professionalism. "I don't have any answers myself, but I'd like to see all 50 states come up with some ideas," he said, "and then let's get everybody to come here and talk about it."

Just before Mr. Bush's inauguration, the White House sponsored a conference on the theme of parental choice, or allowing parents to pick which public school their child will attend. There is no reason why the administration could not hold similar conferences on other important themes — decentralizing schools, early childhood education and alternatives to standardized tests, to name a few.

EDWARD B. FISKE is the education editor of The New York Times.

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Overpopulation Stymies Egyptian Improvements

By Barbara Slavin

CAIRO — At 11:40 A.M., the dirt yard at the New Dawn primary school overflowed for the second time that morning with hundreds of youngsters standing to attention, their arms outstretched and hands placed on the shoulders of those in front.

"Third grade right," barked a teacher over the public address system, and a group of children turned on their heels, shouting their acquiescence. "Fourth grade left," he called, and another mass obeyed.

The military-style exercises done, the children sang the national anthem and surged off to dank, barren classrooms vacated only moments before by another group of youngsters, whose school day had commenced at 7 A.M. Over winter woolens, the newcomers wore blue and white checked pinafores and jackets to distinguish them from the first shift dressed in red and white.

New Dawn, a drab compound of cement buildings in a poor Cairo neighborhood, is typical of many Egyptian public schools. Despite an impressive construction program, partly funded by the United States, the number of classrooms has not kept up with the country's inexorable rise in population — 54 million and estimated to grow by 1 million every eight months.

Nearly a third of Egypt's 14,000 primary schools are working two or more shifts a day, struggling to accommodate nearly 7 million children. Up to 70 children crowd each class, where they squeeze, three and four to a rough wooden bench built for two, and strain to get an education.

The crowding has become so serious that this school year the government abruptly eliminated the sixth grade, obliging fifth graders to absorb extra material and freeing sixth-grade classrooms next year for younger children. Compulsory schooling, extended in 1981 from six years to nine, has been cut back to eight.

"When the government extended compulsory education in 1981, it was a good principle, but it didn't have the means of application," explained Education Minister Fathy Sorour. "The classes became more crowded. Some schools worked three shifts and last year I was obliged to ask teachers to work on Fridays." Friday is the Moslem day of rest.

The crowding is in part due to Egypt's success in enrolling more than 85 percent of its 6-year-olds in primary education. Increasing literacy, particularly among women — 62 percent of whom are illiterate — is a key to progress in other crucial areas, such as public health and family planning.

But the crush of numbers is, at the same time, the overriding problem throughout the education system. It hampers efforts to reform the curriculum to change a longtime emphasis on rote learning, to teach students how to use their hands as well as their heads and to produce graduates with marketable skills instead of useless diplomas.

"Dr. Sorour is perhaps the most efficient reformer in the cabinet," said a Western admirer. "He has looked at the educational system and concluded, as any rational observer would, that it's a disaster. It was designed under (President Gamel Abdel) Nasser in the 1950s to produce hundreds of thousands of white-collar bureaucrats. Maybe in 1959 there were rational reasons for this, but it has nothing to do with the needs of society in 1989 and puts impossible pressures on the educational system."

Under the 1952 constitution, enacted after the overthrow of the British-backed monarchy, free and equal access to education is guaranteed from grade one through university.

But the quality of public education has deteriorated to such an extent that for the majority of students, what is provided now is "equal access to rubbish," a Western expert said.

Egyptians whose parents can afford it attend a range of private institutions charging a few hundred to several thousand dollars per year. The graduates, often trained in two or three foreign languages, make up the Egyptian elite.

Abdel Fattah Mohammed, himself a teacher at a public secondary school in the relatively privileged Cairo neighborhood of Zamalek, said he was sending his daughter to a fee-paying school because "they have better teachers."

"Our salaries are too low and we don't have enough equipment," he said.

The starting basic salary for primary school teachers is only $20 a month.

In fact, "free" education has become largely a myth even in the state system. To pass rigorous standardized examinations, students generally must augment regular instruction with private lessons or organized tutorials after school.

A recent American study showed that Egyptian parents spend $30 a year on each child for extras in primary school, a significant outlay for families with an average of 5.7 children. There is an inherent conflict of interest, parents complain, since the less teachers explain in class, the more they can teach outside for extra fees.

The pattern is amplified from grade one up through Egypt's 12 state universities, including the world's oldest university, the 1,000-year-old Al Azhar, all theoretically free.

Mohammed Hammam, a second-year student at Cairo University's Faculty of Medicine, the most prestigious educational institution in the country, said most students paid hundreds of dollars a year to attend tutorials with 15 per class instead of several hundred.

"A famous doctor may charge 400 pounds ($175) per student for tutorials," Mr. Hammam said. "We try to take the extra courses because it's very crowded in the lectures so we can't get a correct education."

"In an American context, the lectures are free but the seminars you pay for," said a Western educator. "Some families have paid $4,000 a year for private tutoring so their children can succeed in the Faculty of Medicine."

Despite the reality of "under-the-table tuition" and the popularity of the private American University in Cairo, leftist politicians and many educators have opposed proposals to open a private Egyptian university, fearing that it would draw off good professors and students and further devalue state diplomas.

Education Minister Sorour was bitterly attacked recently in letters to the Al-Ahram newspaper. Mohammed Abu Mandour, chairman of the department of agricultural economics at Cairo University, accused the minister of "doing away with what remains of our democratic educational system" and seeking to promote private education in league with the International Monetary Fund.

"There is a link between democratization of education and the quality of education," Mr. Sorour said in an interview.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the number of universities doubled. But, with the exception of the 10-year-old Suez Canal University in Ismailia, where an effort has been made to keep class size down and emphasize practical work, the new institutions are largely second- and third-rate.

BARBARA SLAVIN is a writer based in Cairo.

Gerry Bruce/J. Allen Cash

Outside the University of Cairo.

Language Proposal In Japan Overlooks Existing Program

By Kay Itoi

TOKYO — When Japan's Education Ministry proposed new courses of study for public schools this month, it sought to make English-language education more communication-oriented by using native speakers.

But nearly 1,500 young university graduates from six countries are currently doing that job, in the Japan Exchange and Teaching program, or JET — and the program, which will turn 3 this summer, is still struggling to function properly and avoid budget wastage. It is a grim precedent for the Education Ministry's new effort.

JET, supported by the education, foreign and home affairs ministries, was intended as one of the many diverse efforts Japan has launched to promote Japan's "internationalization."

Given the program's problems, many observers say it is rather more political in its intent than educational: window dressing to ease foreign pressure on trade and other issues related to Japan's openness to the outside world.

At a conference of Japanese teachers in Hokkaido last October, individual reports filled with discontent told the story. Almost 30 percent of the 15-year-old students surveyed in one prefecture said that conversation lessons offered in the JET program were useless in their preparations for high-school entrance exams.

Some delegates of a Japanese teachers' union questioned why foreign assistant teachers, who are not necessarily qualified or experienced as educators, give many fewer classes than their Japanese colleagues and receive monthly salaries of 300,000 yen ($2,380), twice the local norm.

There have been equal complaints from the other side of the fence. Some assistant teachers withdrew from the program halfway through the year for reasons ranging from homesickness and dissatisfaction with accommodation and holidays to difficulties in getting along with colleagues.

The JET team-teaching method relies on a Japanese teacher and an assistant English teacher, or AET, operating in the classroom at the same time. Not everyone is dissatisfied with it.

"You shouldn't pick one or two unhappy cases out of a thousand others," says Emma Pugley, an AET at a Tokyo high school. "I love my job."

Bob Juppe, chairman of a support organization of JET members, claims that the most frequent complaint from the assistant teachers is that the Japanese teachers use them as little more than tape-recorders. There are also complications associated with the lack of confidence many Japanese teachers have about their competence in English and their discomfort in working with a foreigner.

"AETs are told by the Education Ministry to advise Japanese teachers, but they wonder how," Mr. Juppe says. "They also ask if the Japanese teachers really like to be advised by a young guy with no teaching experience."

Just how the assistants are used is left to the board of education and the individual schools in each prefecture. Some stay in a school for a year, while others visit different schools every day, a method that is extremely unpopular because of the obvious difficulty it creates in developing ties with students and other teachers.

"The Education Ministry really should set certain national guidelines," says Maura Hays, an American coordinator of the JET program in Tokyo. "Schools don't know what to do with AETs they were given, and neither do the AETs themselves."

The foreign assistants also hope that more Japanese teachers will attend their twice-yearly conferences to discuss teaching methods and help them with problems.

The key to the JET program's success, indeed, seems to be increased communication between the foreign assistants and Japanese teachers.

A new private language school in Tokyo, Daigaku Shorin International Language Academy, is preparing to provide a course for Japanese teachers in ways of communicating with the assistants.

All of JET's problems are related to the program's size, according to Mr. Juppe. Earlier programs, going back to 1977, had only nine Americans. More than 300 native speakers were here before JET grew to have 840 in 1987.

"The growth of the program was too sudden," says Mr. Juppe. "What we need now is a narrower focus. For example, efforts should be made to recruit fewer people of better ability, to deal with personal problems one by one, and to make conferences and meetings more intimate and realistic by dividing into smaller groups."

KAY ITOI is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune in Tokyo.

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHIP AND DALE: HE HAD LOVED IN VEIN

Education: Changing Paces / A Special Report

Tokyo Debates 21st-Century Plans

By Steven Platzer

TOKYO — Even though most foreign experts give Japan's school system very high marks, the Japanese themselves generally regard it as an "educational wasteland." And while it is viewed by outsiders as a vital link in Japan's powerful economic system, in the eyes of many Japanese it is casting a dark cloud over their nation's future.

Afraid that their children are falling victim to an educational "disease" that will leave them ill-prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st century, the Japanese people are now calling for radical educational reform. But the emerging consensus about a national educational crisis has been undermined by disagreements between officials, businessmen, parents and teachers about the best way to remedy it.

Conservatives blame the crisis on progressive teachers whose commitment to Western democratic ideas is destroying what they cherish as "Japan's unique spiritual harmony." To counter this, they propose reforms that will put more emphasis on traditional Japanese values and a strengthening of the government's hand.

Liberals, on the other hand, raise the specter of a government that is trying to reinculcate the ultranationalistic attitudes that paved the road to militarism in the 1930s and 1940s. The reforms they advocate call for more freedom for teachers and less government interference.

Long accustomed to these competing arguments, the majority of ordinary Japanese feel that both sides are prone to exaggeration, but agree that since something is fundamentally wrong, dramatic reforms must be introduced in the near future.

Though less worried about these ideological issues, Japanese businessmen are concerned about the kinds of workers the nation's schools are training for the future.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Japan's business leaders strongly supported policies formulated by the Ministry of Education and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. But since the mid-1980s, they have become increasingly dissatisfied with the system of rote memorization that turned out the hard-working and loyal employees who filled their manpower needs so well for many years.

Fearing that the conformism nurtured in Japan's schools will become a counterproductive force in coming decades as they pursue post-industrial economic objectives, business is now asking the government to loosen its grip on the nation's highly regulated educational system. Failure to do so, they warn, will make Japan into a nation of people who lack the creativity that a postmodern economic power requires.

Parents, on the other hand, troubled by the way Japan's cutthroat entrance examination system is making their children grow up ruthlessly competitive, are questioning the virtues of the very education system that they regarded as the ticket to economic and social success when younger.

As a 44-year-old government official and graduate of the top-ranked Tokyo University put it, "I want my children to get into the best schools they can, but I certainly don't want to watch them waste their youthful energies preparing for meaningless entrance exams." Parents are also dismayed by the large sums they have to pay to the cram schools and private tutors that are generally regarded as indispensable for prospective examinees.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone responded to these concerns in 1984 by setting up an ad hoc committee on educational reform. According to its recommendations, Japan has to "internationalize its school system to produce the kind of citizens we require for the 21st century."

Curiously, however, the push for internationalization has led educational authorities to place greater emphasis upon Japanese cultural traditions and to strengthen what has long been viewed as a nationalistic form of moral training in the public schools.

When questioned about this apparent contradiction recently in the Japanese Diet, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita angrily responded, "I want to see our schools cultivate individuals whose individuality is based on a strong sense of themselves as Japanese."

These remarks enraged government critics. One opposition Diet member questioned the real motives of the Takeshita administration, declaring, "What you are calling educational internationalization appears to be nothing more than an attempt to resurrect prewar ultranationalism."

These fears were intensified earlier this month when the Ministry of Education released its revised course of study for the 1990s. Much attention has been focused upon the new curricular requirement that elementary school textbooks discuss the achievements of a famous military hero from the period when Japan was a powerful imperialist force in Asia. This marks a sharp departure from earlier ministry guidelines.

But given that the ministry is now in a position to deny certification to any textbook not written in conformity with its official world view, it is a foregone conclusion that Japanese children in the 1990s will be exposed to more patriotic and nationalistic influences.

Responding to criticisms leveled against these revisions, the ministry and its supporters in the ruling party have argued that as a world power Japan should no longer have to shun its prewar past.

Similar problems emerged in 1982, when the ministry insisted that descriptions of "Japan's invasion of China" be changed to descriptions of "Japan's advances into China." At that time, a spokesman declared, "Our nation must stop being so sensitive to every complaint from Beijing." Those within Japan who voiced like-minded objections were attacked as purveyors of foreign ideologies.

Many older Japanese and university-based critics view the Education Ministry's efforts as signs of an attempt to make the nation's schools an instrument of state policy much as it was in the prewar period. Officials have countered that this is not true.

Their only concern, they have repeatedly declared, is to make sure that Japan's democratic education system is protected from the biased ideas of those on the left who want to weaken the nation, and those on the right who want to make it too strong.

While the criticisms of the left do not seem totally unfounded, it is true that the ministry has resisted demands by the far right to bring back some of the more flagrant reminders of Japan's militaristic past.

But more controversy can be expected in the future. In the revised course of study, the government announced that singing of the prewar national anthem will be required at all school gatherings. Teachers and principals who associate this song with Japanese militarism will no doubt refuse to do so.

If the history of previous educational conflicts between conservatives and progressives can be viewed as a reliable guide to the future, it can be expected that Japan's courts will be flooded with suits brought by teachers who will insist that such disciplinary measures violate their constitutionally guaranteed rights to freedom of thought and expression.

Magnum

Japanese children and their teacher exchange a traditional greeting.

STEVEN PLATZER is visiting fellow at the Department of Education of the University of Tokyo.

South Koreans Seek End to Competitive Burden on Schoolchildren

By Peter Maass

SEOUL — From 1980 until 1987, nearly 2,500 South Koreans were reportedly punished for doing something that in other countries is perfectly legal.

To avoid detection, some culprits of this unusual crime reportedly disguised themselves as delivery boys or family relatives to sneak past guards at upper-class apartment buildings.

Sometimes they left the country to carry out their illegal deeds free from the threat of arrest by South Korean police.

The crime was tutoring high-school students.

As part of his "social purification" campaign in 1980, then-President Chun Doo Hwan outlawed private tutoring, deeming it an evil that gave rich families an edge in preparing their children for the all-important college entrance examination.

The extraordinary ban pleased some people — mostly the rural and urban poor who couldn't afford the tutors — but dismayed the wealthier segments of society that suddenly felt deprived of a key method for ensuring their children a place at one of the nation's elite universities.

The current government of President Roh Tae Woo has just decided to lift the ban, and this has caused as much, perhaps more, controversy in educational circles than Mr. Chun's original decision to criminalize tutoring.

The dispute highlights the almost maniacal stress that this Confucian society places on education. The controversy focuses, once again, on the competitive imbalances that private tutoring can create between the rich and poor.

> The drive for a place at good universities has created a plethora of distortions.

But there is also new concern that tutoring will increase the intense burden to succeed on teenagers who are already stretched to their physical and psychological limit.

A letter recently printed in a college newspaper from a high-school student crystallized the trauma felt by the hundreds of thousands of children who spend years of their lives cramming for the university entrance exam. The student described his routine of waking up before dawn to go to school and staying there studying in the library until 10 or 11 P.M. He never eats meals with his family, and he has no social life. He studies on Sundays.

"Is this a way of life?" he asked in the letter. "Is this how we are supposed to be treated? Is this the picture of a human being with equal rights? We are teen-agers. We want space. We want time. We want love. We want so many things, and what do we get? We get textbooks. We get tests."

The student's complaints are not hollow. Japan's deeply competitive educational system seems to have pioneered the creation of pressures that break some students, pushing some to suicide, and South Korea has followed suit. Official statistics are unavailable, but the press has reported that scores of South Korean teenagers committed suicide last year, despondent over poor grades or failure on the college-entrance examination.

According to local newspapers, a 17-year-old high school student jumped to his death from a 30-meter-high bridge over the Han River in Seoul last May; he had written on the back of his report card: "Sorry for my lack of responsibility."

A sophomore girl in high school committed suicide by jumping off the 12th floor of her apartment building in Taegu, leaving behind a note that said: "I feel sorry for my poor exam notes." A high-school senior in the city of Andong left behind a suicide note that read: "I want to live in a country where there is no examination."

The stress on education derives from the Confucian influence on thinking in modern-day South Korea. In the days of Korea's Yi Dynasty, an annual exam was held to determine who could become a government official, and those who passed the exam received not only a job but also earned lifelong respect for their success in education. Scholars were the stars of society and, to an extent, still are today. Parents save money not for vacations or a new car but to pay for their children's education.

Earning a degree from one of South Korea's elite universities guarantees respect — and a good job and good wages. South Korea's political establishment is dominated by tightknit groups of graduates from the trio of elite universities — Yonsei, Seoul National and Korea. Failure to qualify for a respected university means a student can probably look forward to a second-rate job, second-rate pay and second-rate status. Prospects for people with only a high-school diploma are even bleaker.

Educational experts agree that the drive for a place at good universities has created a plethora of distortions in the country's high-school system. Parents give bribes so that teachers devote special attention to their children. Teachers, in turn, bribe administrators in order to get jobs at high schools in wealthy neighborhoods. The superintendent of the Seoul Education Board was arrested last year for allegedly accepting more than $50,000 in bribes.

The most compelling symbol of the system's problems is the corps of *Jaejusaeng*, the students who failed their university entrance exam and enroll at special cramming institutes to prepare for a second, third or even fourth try. There are several hundred thousand of these "repeaters" in South Korea, and many of them pay about $500 a month to attend cramming institutes. At one of these military-style centers, students wake up at dawn and repeat such phrases as "However hard it may be, I will survive."

A key problem, experts agree, is the system's stress on a single written college entrance examination.

"We have to make a big shift from this rote memorization to what I call the cultivation of thought, creative thought," said Education Minister Chung Won Shik, a former professor of educational psychology at Seoul National University.

Mr. Chung's ministry is proposing several reforms, but even he is pessimistic about the odds for creating an educational system that encourages imagination and lessens the pressure on high-school students.

PETER MAASS reports from Seoul for The Washington Post.

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A Hybrid Education: Earning a U.S. College Degree in Europe

By Michael Balter

FOR THE FIRST two months of this winter, no snow fell in the Swiss Alps. Perhaps, then, it is just as well that the full-page photograph of a ski lift, in the glossy promotional brochure for the *American College of Switzerland*, is buried on page 23.

The college sits on a hill overlooking the village of Leysin, nestled in the Vaudois Alps at the eastern edge of Lake Geneva. If any of the 283 full-time students in attendance came looking for a ski holiday, they would be disappointed. But while college officials cannot make any promises about *the depth of the powder, there is* one thing they can guarantee. The curriculum they offer is held to the same standards as that of accredited colleges and universities in the United States.

Though there are dozens of institutions across Europe offering an "American" or "American-style" higher education, only four other independent colleges in Europe can make the same claim: Franklin College in Lugano, Switzerland; The American University of Paris; Richmond College in London; and Deree College in Athens, a division of the American College of Greece.

Unlike in many other countries, accreditation in the United States — which ensures a certain level of academic standards — is granted not by the government, but by *associations made up of the educational institutions themselves.* The U.S. Department of Education officially recognizes those accrediting bodies sanctioned by the nongovernmental Council on Postsecondary Accreditation.

The council recognizes a wide variety of accrediting bodies — everything from the Liaison Committee on Medical Education of *the American Medical Association* to the Accrediting Commission of the National Home Study Council.

Among colleges and universities in the United States, it is generally agreed than an institution is recognized only if it is accredited by one of six regional bodies set up for that purpose. The American College of Switzerland, for example, is chartered in Delaware, and thus falls under the rubric of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, which accredits four of the five regionally-accredited independent colleges in Europe.

"We make no statements regarding transfer of credits or equivalence of degrees," says Minna Weinstein, associate director of the association's Commission on Higher Education. "Only *the receiving* school makes that determination. But most institutions inevitably say that they require credits or a degree from a regionally-accredited institution."

Ms. Weinstein stresses that before a college is accredited, "the same things we demand stateside are required in Europe. There are several institutions that have approached us and then have not been heard from again. Getting accredited is a whole lot of work, and when the school is in Europe, it's expensive."

Obviously, an American does not need to leave the United States to get an accredited education, and some U.S. colleges and universities offer branch campuses or study programs for short stays abroad.

While officials of American colleges based in Europe are mindful of the attractions of Paris or the Swiss Alps, they prefer to stress what they call the "international experience" they can offer.

"One of the things wrong with American higher education," says Catherine Ingold, president of the American University of Paris, "is its insularity. We do not teach our students enough about other places, other people. Other people speak our language, we don't speak theirs. Look how little is known in the United States about 1992, *and then contrast that with* the amount of coverage in Europe of the American presidential election, the budget deficit, the balance of trade. We've got an information gap over there."

"In the States we are supposed to be a melting pot," says Laura-Jeanne Griesbaum, 19, a student at one of Richmond College's two campuses in the London area, "but we don't have very close contact with other cultures."

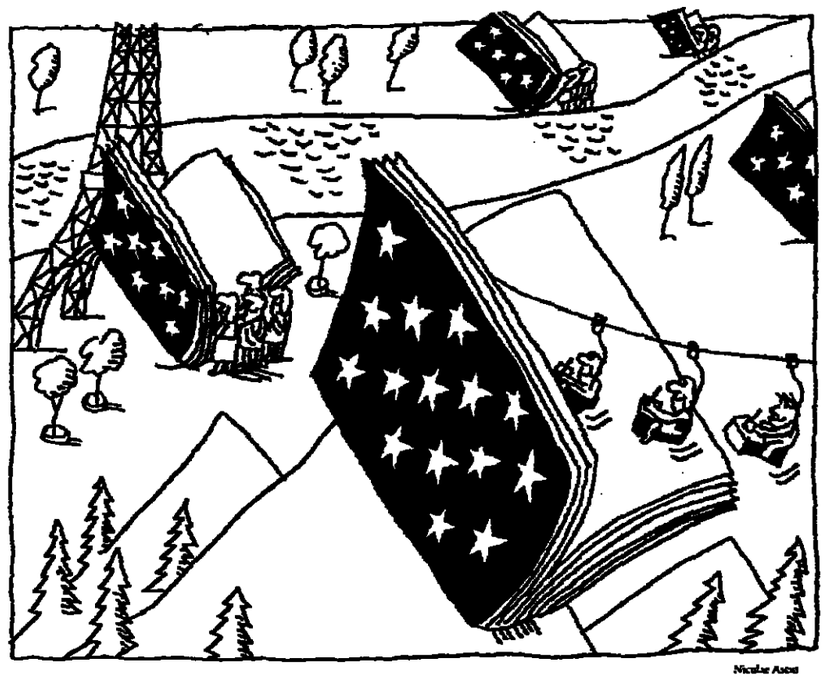
Many of the American colleges in Europe were founded originally *to serve the families of U.S. diplo*mats, businessmen and military personnel stationed overseas.

The American University of Paris, for example, established in 1962, held its first classes in the basement of the American Church on the Quai d'Orsay. Today the university occupies 13 buildings and offers eight majors.

"We're not Harvard, we're not Brown," says Ms. Ingold, "but there are things that a student gets *here that the finest colleges in the* United States cannot give him, no matter what kinds of courses they offer in 'International This or That.'"

Although many students take the opportunity to steep themselves in European history and culture, all of the colleges have created strong programs in economics, international business and international affairs.

These programs have attracted increasing numbers of non-American students, and over the years, *the enrollment at these institu*tions has become internationalized. At London's Richmond College, for example, only 343 out of a *total of 1,050 students are from* the United States, and the great majority of the Americans are visiting students spending a year or less abroad.



Nicolai Assei

> 'It's an American education with a plus.'

The other students are drawn from 73 countries. At the American College of Switzerland, where Americans make up 30 percent of the enrollment, there are 29 mother tongues represented, including Arabic, Maltese, Serbo-Croatian and Zulu.

Many of the students from other countries come to pursue degrees in business or economics, *and eventually return home to apply* what they have learned.

Iyad Terjuman, from Tangiers, Morocco, will receive his bachelor's degree at the end of this year from the American College of Switzerland. He then hopes to attend the Wharton School of Business in Philadelphia.

"What kept me here is that you find people from everywhere. We have more than 50 nationalities," he says. "One day I am going to take over my father's textile business in Tangiers. You might have to buy your raw material from this country, and your machinery from that country. In the business world you need to know people from everywhere."

Perhaps due to its Paris location, the American University has been more successful in attracting students from the United States, who make up 51 percent of enrollment. The next largest group is students from France, with 14 percent. For some of the French students, the American University is a refuge from their country's rigid educational system.

"The French system being the way it is, it's producing more neurotics than anything else," says Arabella Senouillet, 20, an *economics major.* Miss Senouillet, who was raised in Paris by her American mother and French father, says she "wanted to be able to choose my curriculum, take classes that had nothing to do with my major; I wanted that kind of freedom, because the French system is very structured and you don't have the choice."

THE GROWING interest of non-American students in the American colleges abroad has given rise to shifts in the inducements used to attract applicants. Because most of the schools do not have endowments, they are "tuition-driven" in the jargon of college officials, and due attention is paid to "marketing" considerations. All offer intensive English language training to help non-native speakers prepare for their classes, most of which are taught in English.

The financial squeeze in which these institutions find themselves can, in some cases, exert a subtle pressure on academic standards. "We are more accommodating to students with poor backgrounds," says John Pirri, dean for Academic Affairs at the American College of Switzerland, "and this had been due, honestly, to financial pressures. But I feel a responsibility to work very closely with those students once we have accepted them. We can't just kick them out. On the other hand, if you let people graduate who haven't met the requirements, then you're selling snake oil, and we're not selling snake oil."

Larry Portis, a senior lecturer in the American University of Paris's Department of European Cultural Studies, History and Philosophy, says *he is impressed with many of* the students he encounters in his courses. "They come from cultured backgrounds, and some are very cosmopolitan, which raises the level of classroom discussion."

"Not only are they getting a good American education," he says, "they're getting contact with another cultural environment and with professors who have received an American-style *education but* who are not Americans. It's an American education with a plus."

Although many students from the United States originally come to colleges in Europe intending to remain a year or less, some find themselves staying to get their degrees. Ross Pruden, 20, a junior majoring in European Cultural Studies at the American University of Paris, was encouraged by his parents to spend a year abroad. "I was registered to stay here for only a year, and then was going to the University of Arizona. Once I got here, the culture just hit me on the back of the head."

He is now looking for ways to stay in Europe after he graduates. In this he is not alone: A significant minority of American students abroad find the thought of returning home difficult and begin to consider an expatriate life.

"It's been quite a transformation," says Joanne Kelly, 28, of Long Island, who is a junior at the Paris campus. "I don't see myself as being an American any more. I've had a big to-do with my parents about this. There is certainly nothing in the American culture that calls me back."

But Ms. Ingold of the American University of Paris believes that most of these students will find it difficult to stay overseas. "I don't think that the love affair with Europe will translate into permanent expatriate status for all these students. They're having a great time, but it's different being a student and working. I think that most of them will gravitate back to major U.S. cities and work in something with an international aspect, and maybe get rotated over here from time to time."

MICHAEL BALTER is a journalist based in Paris.

Focus on the Early Years Grows in U.S.

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK — More than 100 bills dealing with the needs of children and families were introduced in the 100th Congress. None passed.

Sociologists and educators generally agree that children, and particularly poor children, need a new deal. But U.S. lawmakers still have not agreed on policies to enhance early child care and education.

The only hopeful sign is that in recent weeks liberals and conservatives appear to have come closer to agreement on the need for action. President George Bush recently proposed a 20 percent increase in money for Head Start, the preschool program for 4-year-olds.

Few voices are raised any longer in opposition.

The National Governors' Association summed up children's needs in a report, "The First Sixty Months."

The Committee for Economic Development, a panel of corporate executives, appealed for action in its report, "Children in Need."

Dr. David Hamburg, president of the Carnegie Corp. of New York, which has financed many early childhood programs, calls the first years of life the "great leverage point for the human future."

The education establishment in the states and in Washington is urging action.

Millions of parents in the work force desperately seek child care, especially single mothers.

Social reformers and urban mayors warn that the absence of new policies will turn today's neglected children into tomorrow's unemployable underclass.

Two new reports from opposite ends of the political spectrum provide hope that a consensus may not be out of reach.

Sharon L. Kagan, associate director of the Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy at Yale University, writes in the February issue of Kappan, a magazine for educators, that there is a new sense that "it is far less costly — socially, emotionally and financially — to prevent the onset of problems than to treat them after they become rooted."

The report cites this illustration of how the problem continues: Head Start, the federal program begun in 1965 to give poor 4- and 5-year-olds a chance to compete academically and socially with more affluent youngsters, is available to only 16 percent of the children eligible for it.

The second report has been endorsed by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative *think tank in* Washington.

Titled "False Start? The Fleeting Gains at Head Start," by Enid Borden and Kate Walsh O'Beirne, former policy officials in the Reagan administration, it appears in the winter 1989 edition of Policy Review.

The report does not challenge Head Start's goals but contends that they have not been reached. Conceding that the intelligence scores of children in Head Start had been raised and their nutrition greatly improved, the authors point out that the gains tend to disappear after about two years in elementary school.

The authors conclude that Head Start, as conceived, was "too little and too late" and that the lack of continuity between the preschool program and the traditional elementary school caused the early gains to be wiped out.

They get no argument from the liberal side of the spectrum. Ms. Kagan also aims much of her criticism at the "discontinuity" of preschool programs like Head Start.

She warns of inevitable failure as long as there is no "dialogue between preschool and kindergarten teachers."

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Herald Tribune (INTERNATIONAL)

BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18-19, 1989 **

ECONOMIC SCENE

Bush Budget Wins Points But Will It Help the U.S.?

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President George Bush has knocked Congress off balance by proposing an array of modest spending increases that allow him to redeem his campaign promises for "building a better America" while offering, in friendly fashion, to negotiate with Congress on a broad range of cuts in other programs.

This week, Mr. Bush took to the road to sell his proposals to the public. The proposed cuts, in such programs as hazardous waste cleanup, medical care for veterans, mass transit, vocational education, and nutrition programs for children and pregnant women, are called necessary if Mr. Bush is to achieve his "flexible freeze" and stay below the Gramm-Rudman deficit targets.

The plan predicts 3¼ percent annual growth, but economists say 2½ percent is likely.

Since Congress seems disorganized and without a plan of its own, Mr. Bush may well win not only the first round but also what is shaping up as a marathon budget fight lasting until October.

From the standpoint of the markets and business, however, the more critical question is whether Mr. Bush, with the help of his budget director, Richard G. Darman, has devised a budget that will serve U.S. economic interests.

The administration's path to budget balance in four years is built on rosy economic assumptions taken from the final budget submitted by Mr. Bush's predecessor, Ronald Reagan. The economy is supposed to grow, without interruption, at an annual rate of about 3¼ percent each year. But with the economy already close to full employment and full capacity use, a large majority of private economists put the potential growth at about 2½ percent a year.

On the assumption that the economy will grow its way out of the deficit, with total expenditures rising at about the rate of inflation, Mr. Bush has reaffirmed his electoral pledge of "no new taxes."

One of Mr. Bush's instruments for shrinking the deficit is to restrain the growth of military spending. But the initially proposed freeze in military outlays — holding them in the next four years to the rate of inflation — was reportedly bargained away in negotiations with the defense secretary-designate, John G. Tower, to a one-year freeze, in 1990. That would be followed by 1 percent real rises in 1991 and 1992 and a 2 percent increase in 1993.

EVEN SOME military contractors and high-ranking military officers regard this as a poor way to decide on military spending.

Instead of building programs on the basis of need, budget-making has become an exercise in political symbolism, with a 1 percent increase proof of a "strong" line on defense — or in a civilian area, a 1 percent rise proof of commitment to a "kinder, gentler" nation.

Strategy is now determined by preset budget deficit targets, soon to be rendered obsolete by events. The Gramm-Rudman target for the current fiscal year, 1989, was set at $136 billion; Mr. Bush's revised budget put the current deficit at $170.2 billion, excluding asset sales. The markets now fear similar shortfalls ahead.

How much does it matter? In a new book for the 20th Century Fund, "Governing the $5 Trillion Economy," Herbert Stein maintains that what matters most is not the deficits as such but the way the United States manages — or fails to manage — resources to achieve major national objectives, like economic growth, national security, provision for the very poor, the health and education of the nation, and the living standards of the general population.

Instead of being used as a tool of national economic management, however, the federal budget has become a form of political rhetoric and partisan maneuver.

Mr. Bush still seems to be campaigning for office.

EC Clears Bid by Minorco

Higher Offer Seen For Gold Fields

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The attempt by Minorco, a South African-backed investment company, to take over Consolidated Gold Fields PLC cleared a hurdle Friday when the European Community said it would not block the multibillion-pound acquisition.

Minorco, controlled by the Oppenheimer family mining interests of South Africa, saw its original £2 billion ($3.5 billion) bid lapse last October when the British government decided to investigate the hostile offer for possible anti-competitive aspects.

Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission has since given its approval, however, and after Friday's decision the only obstacle to Minorco's making a new bid is a New York federal court.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit is to rule on an injunction granted to Newmont Mining Corp., 49 percent owned by Gold Fields, barring Minorco from bidding on the grounds of a possible violation of U.S. antitrust laws.

Such a takeover would be the biggest in British corporate history and would raise South African control of the non-Communist world's gold mining to 70 percent from about 60 percent.

The EC Executive Commission said Friday that it had no objection to a takeover of Gold Fields because Minorco had promised to sell Gold Fields's platinum interests if it made a new bid and prevailed.

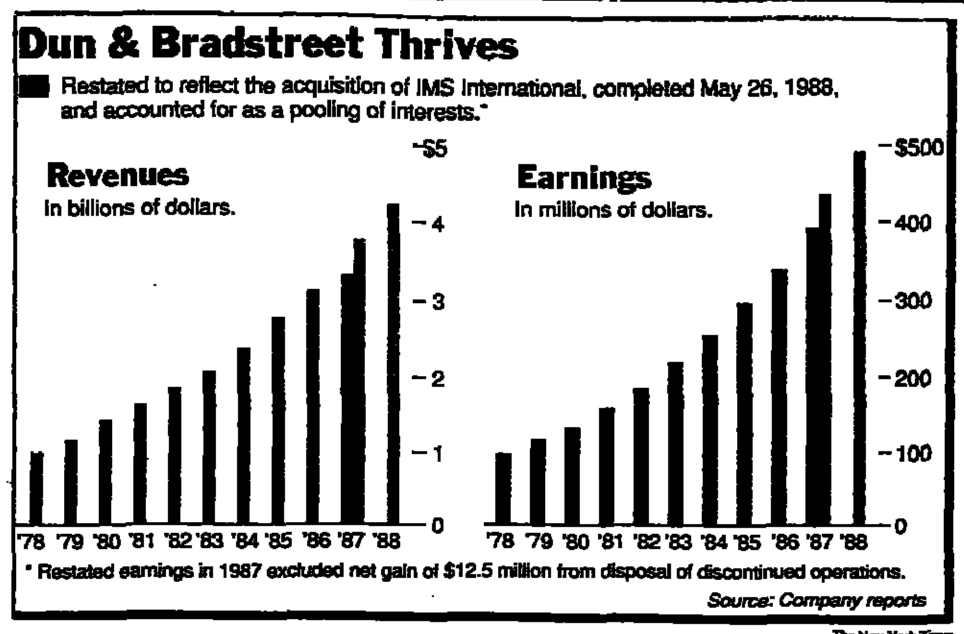
Under British rules, Minorco, which already owns 29.5 percent of Gold Fields, must bid again by Thursday or wait a year.

Market analysts said Friday that Minorco would probably have to improve its bid to above £15 a share, from the £13.06 a share it offered on Sept. 21, to win over the institutions that hold most of Gold Fields's equity.

The shares closed at £14.34 Friday on the London Stock Exchange.

Gold Fields's chairman, Rudolph

See MINORCO, Page 19



The New York Times

Combating Information Overload

Dun & Bradstreet Aims to Offer More Than Numbers

By Claudia H. Deutsch

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George I. Feeney, senior vice president for advanced development at Dun & Bradstreet Corp., leaned across the table in his Manhattan office and talked about oil.

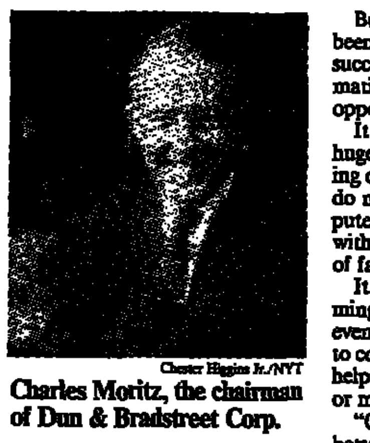
"In the oil business you start off exploring for oil," he said, "you move on to producing and refining it, and only then do you worry about marketing and distributing it."

"Well, think of the information business like the oil business. In the 1970s and early 1980s, we gathered data, processed it and refined it. Now the critical technology is making it available to customers."

That thought is the driving force behind Dun & Bradstreet these days. The company has long been a premier gatherer of information, with a stable of information-related units including A.C. Nielsen Co., R.R. Donnelly & Sons Co., Moody's Investor Service and Dun & Bradstreet Credit Services.

For about the last three years, its top managers have been brainstorming with customers and with each other, trying to make sense out of the new rules in the information game.

The conclusion they have reached — and one that many business experts echo — is that



Chester Higgins Jr./NYT

Charles Moritz, the chairman of Dun & Bradstreet Corp.

with computers, facsimile machines and other purveyors of data growing more widespread, businesses are suffering more from information overload than from information scarcity.

Thus, the successful information companies of the 1990s may not be those that gather new data, but those that get existing facts to customers in the most useful form.

"In the past, we just provided research results," said John C. Holt, executive vice president in charge of marketing services. "Now we must provide solutions to problems."

Achieving that will be no easy task.

But Dun & Bradstreet has been working hard — and so far, successfully — at the transformation through two seemingly opposing projects.

It has been simplifying its huge store of credit and marketing data so that even people who do not know how to work computers can get what they want without wading through reams of facts.

It has also been reprogramming that data base so customers eventually can ask the computers to correlate information that will help them make credit-granting or marketing decisions.

"Our customers have gotten better at articulating their needs, and we're changing to respond to those needs," said Charles W. Moritz, the chairman and chief executive of Dun & Bradstreet.

Because the company's tentacles reach into such a huge number of unrelated information areas, its struggles to make that transition mirror what is happening throughout the information industry.

Its credit business monitors the fiscal health and habits of nine million U.S. companies and four million foreign concerns.

Its A.C. Nielsen and Donnelly divisions have huge stores of data on television ratings and on product sales. Through Moody's

See DUN, Page 20

Italy to Limit International Financial Flows

Reuters

ROME — In a move to cool speculative aspects of surging bank lending, the Italian government is planning to introduce minimum reserve requirements on net international bank flows, effective March 1, the Treasury said Friday.

The reserve requirement is being set at 25 percent and will be applied both to net outflows and inflows of capital to banks and most other credit institutions, it said.

The proposal, which was made by the governor of the Bank of Italy, Carlo Ciampi, is a reintroduction of a measure that was in force for six months in 1987, from March 13 until Sept. 13.

The Treasury said the measure was designed to give "an efficient and rational control of monetary aggregates and credit in the light of the growing international mobility of capital."

The measure is to come into force on March 1, but initial calculations will be based on daily net inflows over the first three weeks of this month.

Banks already have a minimum reserve requirement of 25 percent on net lira receipts and 22.5 percent on lira outflows.

Substantial funds have flowed into Italy in recent weeks, attracted by high Italian interest rates that are currently the second-highest, behind Britain, in the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries.

This has pushed up the value of the lira against other currencies within the European Monetary System. The lira has been particularly strong against the Deutsche mark, trading at a 15-month high of close to 728 lire per DM until its decline started earlier this week.

Monetary officials said the imposition of the reserve requirements had both economic and structural motives.

They said an economic motive was the desire to dampen high internal demand, which fueled a 20 percent year-on-year increase in bank lending last month. Domestic bank lending is being partly funded by inflows of capital from abroad.

Structurally, they said, the move was designed to put foreign capital flows on a similar footing to lira flows, as well as to bring Italy more into line with other countries.

"Recently, the stability of currency expectations and the lower cost of foreign currency funds, especially taking account of the absence of a reserve requirement, have led to a notable influx of short-term capital, which has strengthened the lira against the mark, for example," the Treasury statement said.

Brazil Denies It Plans Debt Moratorium

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — Brazil is not considering a new moratorium on foreign debt payments despite low cash reserves and a lack of new loans from foreign creditors, a government spokesman said Friday.

Geraldo Moura, a spokesman in the Finance Ministry, said Friday that Brazil wants to avoid a direct confrontation with foreign creditors, as in February 1987 when it suspended interest payments on its commercial bank debt.

"A moratorium is not a solution nor an instrument of negotiation," Mr. Moura said. Brazil's foreign debt at $115 billion, the largest in the Third World.

Brazilian and Venezuelan loans traded sharply lower Friday in the secondary market for sovereign debt on widespread speculation that both countries would move to suspend interest payments, dealers said.

Rumors that the government of President José Sarney would declare a debt moratorium drove the price of Brazilian debt as low as 28 cents on the dollar from 32 cents Thursday. Venezuelan debt dropped to 33.5 cents from 35 cents. *(AP, Reuters)*

British Inflation Rate Is Highest in 6 Years

January Prices Rose at 7.5% Pace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British inflation hit a six-year high last month, the Employment Department said Friday, despite government efforts to curb spending and slow the booming economy.

The official retail price index showed the annual inflation rate rising sharply, to 7.5 percent in January from 6.8 percent in December. It was the highest annual rate since September 1982.

The index rose 0.6 percent in January from the previous month.

The British financial markets had been well prepared for the report by Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the Exchequer, who warned of a rise last Saturday.

The Financial Times 100-stock index closed at 2,042.90, up 9.10 points from the Thursday close.

The pound gained, closing at $1.7760 after $1.7680 at the Thursday close, and at 3.2638 Deutsche marks after 3.2595. Dealers in New York said the report led to expectations that British interest rates would be kept at high levels to discourage spending.

But economists rule out a further interest rate rise, saying it would endanger consumer confidence and send industry into a tailspin.

Inflation has spiraled from 3.3 percent a year ago, driven in part by interest rates rises. Bank base lending rates have climbed in nine steps from 7.5 percent in June to the current 13 percent.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler blamed the inflation jump on higher mortgage rates, reflecting rises in bank lending rates, and on higher automobile insurance premiums, food costs and rail fares.

"The government remains determined to bring inflation down, and that is indicated by the chancellor's action in raising interest rates," he said in a statement. "However, one consequence of this is that inflation has risen in the short term."

Excluding mortgage payments, the department said the annual inflation rate was 5.5 percent.

The government expects inflation rates to decline later this year. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said on Thursday that zero inflation was a possibility.

But the figures show British inflation is higher than in other Western countries. Inflation in West Germany stands at 2.6 percent, in the United States at 4.4 percent and in France at 3.1 percent.

"These figures do show very strong inflationary pressures," said Nigel Richardson, an analyst with the investment firm Rowe & Pitman, Mullens & Co.

After the report several economists adjusted their inflation projections upward to a peak of around 8 percent in the first half of 1989, falling to between 5.75 percent and 6.25 percent by year-end. *(Reuters, AP)*

Portugal Unveils Plans To Privatize Brewer

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's center-right government unveiled details on Friday for a partial sell-off of the state-owned brewery concern União Cervejeira EP, maker of the country's most popular lager, Super Bock, for about 7.6 billion escudos ($50.9 million).

"This is the start of the final phase of the first privatization in Portugal since the 1974 revolution," Fernando Nogueria, a cabinet spokesman, told reporters.

Most sectors of the Portuguese economy, including heavy industry, banks and services, were nationalized after 1974. The huge, largely unprofitable, state sector is often cited as an impediment to economic growth.

The government plans to sell 3.2 million shares of the Oporto-based brewer, known as Unicer. The shares have been priced at 2,500 escudos each to the general public, 2,400 escudos to some small investors and emigrant workers and 2,300 escudos to employees.

"The process will start immediately and shares will be sold within one or two months," Mr. Nogueira said.

Portugal's constitution, written after the 1974 overthrow of the right-wing dictatorship, forbids reprivatization of nationalized firms.

But the government last year approved legislation allowing it to sell a minority stake in public concerns until the constitution can be rewritten. A revision is set for this year.

Finance Ministry sources said the first shares were likely to be sold at the beginning of April. About half the total 3.2 million shares are expected to go to the public, one-third to employees, and one-sixth to small savers and emigrants.

Unicer, which sells more than half the beer in Portugal, had 1987 sales of 13.5 billion escudos.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Feb. 17*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0715	3.684	1.1288	0.3315	0.1542 *	—	5.384 *	1.3289	1.6482 *
Brussels(a)	38.475	68.40	20.9625	6.1545	2.863 *	18.57	—	24.683	30.59
Frankfurt	1.835	3.262	—	0.2936	0.1367 *	0.8859	4.771 *	1.1776	1.4595 *
London (b)	1.776	—	3.2638	11.113	2,384.50	3.6825	68.385	2.7698	223.73
Milan	1,345.00	2,387.80	732.22	215.06	—	648.59	34.916	861.95	10.676
New York(c)	—	1.7755 b	1.8376	6.259	1,352.50	2.0745	38.52	1.56	125.925
Paris	6.2525	11.114	3.4057	—	0.4653 *	3.0171	0.1625	4.01	4.971 *
Tokyo	125.70	223.18	68.45	20.12	0.938	60.64	3.2683	80.71	—
Zurich	1.5592	2.7666	0.8494	0.2494	0.1161 *	0.7527	4.0455 *	—	1.2382 *
1 ECU	1.1363	0.6391	2.0851	7.1087	1,526.32	2.3526	43.7131	1.7709	142.888
1 SDR	1.3269	0.7466	2.4348	8.2963	1,791.71	2.7486	51.0513	2.0659	166.788

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	14.555	Fin. markka	4.2735	Mex. peso*	2353.00	S. Afr. rand	2.4525
Austral. $	1.1455	Greek drac.	154.00	N. Zealand $	1.6361	Soviet ruble*	0.6246
Austr. schil.	12.95	Hong Kong $	7.8015	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	114.85
Belg. fin. fr.	39.195	Indian rupee	15.19	Norw. krone	6.696	Swed. krona	6.31
Brazil cruz.	1.01	Indo. rupiah	1740.00	Phil. peso	21.395	Taiwan $	27.62
Canadian $	1.1725	Irish £	0.7011	Port. escudo	151.00	Thai baht*	25.285
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.817	Saudi riyal*	3.7508	Turkish lira	1881.80
Danish krone	7.18	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2873	Sing. $	1.923	UAE dirham*	3.6728
Egypt. pound	2.3729	Malay. ring.*	2.728	S. Kor. won	679.60	Venez. boliv.	37.25

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7639	1.7595	1.7551	Canadian dollar	1.1741	1.1760	1.1780
Japanese yen	125.82	125.32	124.76	Swiss franc	1.5598	1.5546	1.5495
Deutsche mark	1.8397	1.8349	1.8303				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Feb. 17*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9⅜-9½	6¼-6⅜	5 [illegible]	12⅞-13	9-9⅛	4¼-4⅜	8 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
2 months	9 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	5¾-5⅞	12⅞-13	9⅛-9¼	4 [illegible]	8½-8⅝	8 [illegible]
3 months	9 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	4½-4⅝	8⅝-8¾	8⅛
6 months	9⅞-10	6⅝-6¾	5 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	8⅝-8⅞	8¼
1 year	10⅛-10¼	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	9⅜-9½	4⅝-4¾	8 [illegible]	8⅜

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Feb. 17*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	10½	10½
Federal funds	9 5/16	9 5/16
Comm. paper 91-179 days	8.55	8.53
3-month Treasury bills	8.45	8.47
6-month Treasury bills	8.52	8.52
2-month CD's	9.10	9.05
3-month CD's	9.15	9.10
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	3⅞	3 27/32
2-month interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32
3-month interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	5.85	6.05
1-month interbank	5.90	5.95
3-month interbank	6.60	6.65
6-month interbank	6¾	6¾
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	12 15/16	13.00
3-month interbank	13.00	13.00
6-month interbank	12 15/16	12 15/16
France		
Intervention rate	8¼	8¼
Call money	8 13/16	8⅞
1-month interbank	8⅞	8⅞
3-month interbank	9⅛	9 1/16
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9¼

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Feb. 17*

1 month	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
2 months	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
3 months	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
6 months	9⅞ - 10
1 year	10⅛ - 10¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Feb. 17*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.56

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.261

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 17

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	382.95	378.75	—5.00
Luxembourg	379.00	—	—5.58
Paris (12.5 kilo)	381.39	380.54	—4.78
Zurich	378.55	380.35	—3.20
London	378.95	380.40	—3.85
New York	—	380.25	—2.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49

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CITY COUNTRY
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signature

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 55

Anthony s	BMC Ind	BankNY	BurlNth n
ChBnk adj pf	ChmBnk adj p	Chubb	Church
CocaCola	ConStor	CnPw 450pf	EnnisBF
FedSignl	Fiat ADR n	FstChi Cp	GenRecorp
GibGitInc	Guilford	HannaCo s	HomeDepot
HouseIntl	HousInt 237	HousInt 250	HousInt 625
KaufBdHm	KoreaFd s	LaQuinta	LandsEnd
ManhatNtl	MarshMcl	Mattel Inc	NCNB Cp
NatlCity	NordRsc	NorskHyd s	Navolnd
PacificRes	PacTelesis	Pennwalt	PerryDrug
PhilipMor	PhilVanH	Portec	Primark n
Roch Tel	SolomtCp	SallieMae	SFeSouP
SlatteryGp	SunCo n	Sysco	Tambrnds
UST s	UnPacCp	Wellman	

NEW LOWS 15

AmBrd 275pf	BancTexas	BaltBernk	Chyron
viColeco	CycareSys	GibIncPlu n	IntgRs adj p
KleinBenAust	NIM 485pf	NIM 610pf	NobleAffl
OppenhMG n	OpenhMul n	VanKmpMrt n	

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cc — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 17

Grains

Livestock

Food

Metals

Financial

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,116.40 f	1,119.20 f
Reuters	1,930.40	1,930.60
D.J. Futures	137.37	137.08
Com. Research	240.90	239.06

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

Feb. 17

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Total call vol. 22,159 Call open int. 398,294
Total put vol. 32,442 Put open int. 259,897
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 17

Dollars

Deutsche Marks

Pounds Sterling

Japanese Yen

E.C.U.

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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Paris Commodities

Feb. 17

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR					
French francs per metric ton					
May	1,905	1,830	1,885	1,890	+23
Aug	1,900	1,835	1,895	1,800	+28
Oct	1,830	1,790	1,838	1,840	+40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,800	1,820	+42
Mar	1,767	1,767	1,795	1,715	+50
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,795	1,715	+60

Est. vol: 1,467 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,247 lots. Open interest: 14,219.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA					
French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,120	N.T.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,120	—	N.T.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,135	—	N.T.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	—	N.T.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	—	N.T.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	—	−15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	—	−15

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open position: 122.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE					
French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	1,205	1,205	1,220	—	+10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,185	1,210	+3
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,180	1,200	+5
Sep	1,165	1,165	1,160	1,190	+17
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,150	1,165	+3
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,165	—	+5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,160	—	0

Est. vol: 54 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 11 lots. Open position: 638.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

London Commodities

Feb. 17

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR						
U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Mar	259.40	260.00	262.00	239.00	241.60	242.00
May	264.00	265.00	267.00	246.40	247.80	248.00
Aug	264.00	265.00	265.00	247.00	248.00	248.80
Oct	259.20	259.40	260.00	244.40	246.20	246.60
Dec	253.00	256.00	254.00	240.00	241.00	246.00
Mar	254.00	255.00	246.00	246.00	241.00	243.00
May	253.00	255.00	244.00	242.00	240.00	242.40

Volume: 10,171 lots of 50 tons.

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
COCOA						
Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	848	849	857	845	N.A.	N.A.
May	862	863	879	860	N.A.	N.A.
Jul	863	864	876	863	N.A.	N.A.
Sep	862	863	875	862	N.A.	N.A.
Dec	876	877	887	876	N.A.	N.A.
Mar	865	866	876	865	N.A.	N.A.
May	862	865	875	865	N.A.	N.A.

Volume: 5,085 lots of 10 tons.

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
GASOIL						
U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Mar	141.25	141.50	141.50	140.25	138.50	139.00
Apr	138.75	139.00	139.25	138.25	137.00	137.50
May	136.25	136.50	137.25	136.00	134.50	134.75
Jun	134.25	134.50	135.00	134.00	132.00	133.50
Jul	134.50	135.50	135.25	135.25	132.75	133.00
Aug	135.50	139.00	N.T.	N.T.	135.00	138.00
Sep	136.50	141.00	N.T.	N.T.	136.00	140.00
Oct	137.50	143.00	N.T.	N.T.	138.00	142.00
Nov	138.50	143.50	N.T.	N.T.	137.00	144.00

Volume: 5,243 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Feb. 17

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.945	0.945
Coffee, lb	1.34	1.34
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.3935	1.3935
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.37	0.37
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.960	5.87
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	106.50	106.50
Tin, lb	4.9243	4.9057
Zinc, lb	0.83	0.83

Source: AP.

Dividends

Feb. 17

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Gillette Co	Q	.24	6-5	5-1
INITIAL				
Frst Amrica Bk	-	.18	3-28	3-21
Seacoast Svngs Bk	-	.06	3-20	2-27
Stepan Co	Q	.13	3-15	3-1
STOCK				
Califrnia St. Bk		.25 PC	3-15	3-1
USUAL				
Amer Petrofn cl-A	Q	.80	3-15	3-3
AmSouth Bancorp	Q	.33	4-1	3-17
Brit. Columbia Tel.	Q	.46	4-1	3-10
Buell Ind.	Q	.10	3-10	2-24
Coleman Co	Q	.30	3-17	3-3
Consolidated Rail	Q	.30	3-15	3-1
Cubic Corp	S	.21	3-27	3-17
Detrex Corp	Q	.30	3-31	3-17
E'Town Corp	Q	.73	3-31	3-14
Elco Industries	Q	.12	3-15	3-1
Enagraph Inc	Q	.03¾	3-17	2-24
First Eastern	Q	.25	4-1	3-10
First Intrst. Wis	Q	.16	4-1	3-1
Fletchr Challng Cda	Q	.20	5-1	4-3
General Electric	Q	.41	4-25	3-7
Motorola Inc	Q	.19	4-13	3-17

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Feb. 17

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.46	8.45	8.78	8.79
6-month bill	8.52	8.54	9.04	9.05
1-year bill	8.53	8.55	9.25	9.22
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	98 7/32	98 9/32	9.04	9.06

Source: Salomon Brothers.

London Metals

Feb. 17

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2130.00	2135.00	2127.00	2132.00
Forward	2125.00	2130.00	2122.00	2125.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1650.50	1652.50	1665.00	1667.00
Forward	1573.00	1574.00	1591.00	1592.00
LEAD				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	337.50	339.50	345.00	347.00
Forward	345.50	346.00	353.00	353.50
NICKEL				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	18350	18550	18400	18500
Forward	18100	18200	18050	18150
SILVER				
U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	587.00	588.00	581.00	584.00
Forward	599.00	601.00	594.00	597.00
ZINC (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1985.00	1990.00	1960.00	1970.00
Forward	1885.00	1887.50	1865.00	1868.00

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Feb. 17

Source: CME.

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 17

Source: CBOE.

Philip Morris Sets Joint Food Unit

Reuters

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Cos. said Friday it would combine its Kraft and General Foods groups into one organization. The company said the new organization would have seven operating units supported by a corporate staff.

John Richman, currently vice chairman of Philip Morris and former chairman of Kraft Inc., will become chairman and chief executive officer of Kraft General Foods.

Hoogovens Sells Cement Factory

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken NV, the Dutch steel company, said it expected to make a 250 million guilder ($120 million) book profit on the sale of a cement plant. It said it would use the proceeds to bolster its assets.

The company said it would sell its Cementfabriek Ijmuiden BV plant to Eerste Nederlandse Cement Industrie NV. It had asked the Amsterdam bourse to suspend trading in its shares on Friday due to the size of the profit.

Hoogovens was also expected to announce a new share issue Friday to finance recent acquisitions and investments, analysts said.

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هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Expects Higher Profit for 1988

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG said Friday that its 1988 group net profit would be "substantially" higher than the 598 million Deutsche marks ($323.9 million) earned in 1987, thanks to foreign operations.

But domestic sales were weak, and VW, Europe's largest automaker, said it would cut the work force at its six domestic plants to under 115,000 by the end of 1993, from its current level of 127,000.

A statement issued after a meeting of VW's supervisory board said the reductions would be made through attrition.

The carmaker also revised its 1988 sales upward, to 60 billion DM from a provisional 59 billion reported in December. The new level is 9.9 percent higher than the 54.6 billion DM for 1987.

The company said in a statement, "The group net profit will be substantially above the previous year mainly because of earnings rises by company subsidiaries."

VW did not say exactly by how much net income would rise in 1988.

"The group turnover rose because of higher unit sales figures and the growing interest in high-quality cars and accessories," the statement said.

Worldwide deliveries rose 4 percent last year, to a new record of 2.85 million. Foreign deliveries were 1.98 million, a rise of 8.7 percent on 1987. But domestic deliveries in 1988 were 867,000, down 5.2 percent on the year before.

Worldwide unit sales rose 2.9 percent, to 2.85 million. Domestic unit sales fell 7.9 percent, to 848,000, but foreign unit sales jumped 8.3 percent, to 2 million.

The statement said continuing high sales in Western European countries helped boost worldwide deliveries last year. In late January, VW said it had edged out Fiat SpA to remain the largest seller of cars in Europe, at 1.94 million units. Fiat has said it sold 1.93 million vehicles in the year. Both companies claimed 14.9 percent of the European market.

Among Volkswagen's most important markets, 1988 sales volume grew by 11.6 percent in Italy, 16.8 percent in Spain, 17.1 percent in France and 11.1 percent in Britain, the company said.

VW said deliveries in Europe, including West Germany, rose substantially above 2 million vehicles it said the Spanish subsidiary, SEAT, had contributed.

European deliveries, excluding West Germany, rose 9.9 percent, to 1.17 million cars, VW said.

Domestic deliveries fell 5.2 percent because of a general weakening in the West German car market. However, VW was able to keep its car market share little changed at 29.4 percent, compared with a previous 29.9 percent.

The statement said the situation in the United States was difficult because of price competition. VW deliveries in the United States fell 17 percent, to 229,000 last year.

The Autolatina subsidiary in Latin America will show a profit for 1988 after a loss of $231 million in 1987, the company added. Autolatina raised 1988 unit sales by 19 percent, to 306,000 cars.

VW's Mexican subsidiary, Volkswagen de Mexico, raised sales by 3 percent, to 60,000. VW's South African subsidiary increased deliveries by 25 percent, to 59,000 cars.

Production rose 2.8 percent last year because of increased demand for VW, Audi and SEAT cars.

The company statement did not address prospects for 1989.

American General Sets $740 Million Unit Sale

Reuters

LONDON — American General Corp. said Friday it has agreed to sell its property-liability insurance business to Zurich Insurance Co. for $740 million. It said that completion of the sale was expected before June 30.

American General, which last April doubled the size of its consumer finance operations by purchasing Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.'s consumer finance unit for $685 million, said in August that it would divest its property-liability insurance and group life and health insurance segments.

Bid Rumors Spark Action in Saatchi Shares

Reuters

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co. shares have been buffeted by rumors that the London-based advertising concern may be the target of a takeover bid, traders said.

The stock, which on Thursday rose to 413 pence ($7.31), up 16 pence for the day, closed down 3.5 pence on Friday, at 409.5 pence.

Analysts said the rumors were sparked by an article in the British marketing journal, Campaign Today, which said Robert E. Jacoby, former chief executive of Ted Bates Worldwide, might be preparing a hostile bid for the company. Bates was acquired by Saatchi in 1986.

The Campaign Today article noted that Mr. Jacoby, who was removed from his postion September 1986, is rumored to have the backing of a group of Middle Eastern investors. Mr. Jacoby could not be reached for comment.

The magazine quoted Saatchi sources as saying they were aware of the bid reports but that they had noted no concerted buying of group shares in the past few days.

Japan Will Regulate Prepaid Cards

Government Aims to Limit Distortion of Money Supply

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan will regulate issuance of the popular prepaid cards, which allow consumers to pay for items ranging from phone calls to hamburgers before they buy them, because of concern over the impact on the money supply, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The regulations will be designed to prevent the cards from acting as quasi-money, not to curb their use, officials said. Among the rules is a requirement that issuers post a portion of the value of the computer-read cards outstanding at banks or otherwise ensure payment.

The popularity of prepaid cards has grown rapidly since they were introduced in late 1982 by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. for use in public telephones.

A Finance Ministry study group concluded that the cards would not violate laws that grant the state the sole power to issue currency, provided they conformed to certain specifications.

Cards that can be used only in one building or which have personal or numerical identification can be issued, it said.

So too can cards that do not cover a "substantial part of household spending."

The expected publication of the regulations soon is likely to trigger a flood of new cards, industry analysts said.

That is because the regulations will remove uncertainties about the government's stance toward prepaid cards, especially multipurpose cards that allow holders to buy more than one product, analysts said.

The study report said prepaid cards should be regulated because if left unchecked they could hamper government attempts to control the money supply and restrain inflation.

"The current number of cards in circulation does not have much impact," one ministry official said. But the ministry "is worried about the possible impact if the number expands in the future."

"The Bank of Japan also shares such concern," the official said. The central bank was represented in the study group.

The report also recommended that companies that issue cards be required to deposit part of their face value at banks or take out bank guarantees to ensure their repayment.

"The required deposit has not been decided yet, but it is expected to be more than half of the face value of the card," the ministry official said.

As of March 31, 1988, NTT had issued around 440 million cards worth 280 billion yen ($2.21 billion).

McDonald's Corp. participates in a prepaid card that can be used at 13 of its restaurants, five Baskin-Robbins ice cream shops and 70 Coca-Cola Co. vending machines in Tokyo.

Murdoch Sets Magazine Deal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. of America said it had agreed to acquire full control of Premiere, the monthly entertainment magazine that it began jointly in the United States with Hachette SA, the French publishing concern.

No price was publicly disclosed Wednesday, but one source familiar with the talks said that the half interest in the magazine being acquired by News Corp. was worth about $25 million. The 18-month-old magazine has a circulation of 400,000 and covers all aspects of the movie and entertainment business for the consumer.

News Corp. said its decision to take over publication of the magazine is consistent with its widespread interests in the entertainment business.

Dai-Ichi Life Acquires 2% Suez Stake

Reuters

PARIS — Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Japan has taken a two percent stake in the capital of Compagnie Financière de Suez, a Suez statement said Friday.

Based on the 90 million shares of Suez outstanding and not including the dilution value of warrants the company has issued, the Dai-Ichi stake is worth about 550 million francs ($88 million).

The purchase was made through Suez's stockbrokerage unit, W.I. Carr U.K. Ltd. No financial details were given.

Suez said the investment by Japan's second-largest insurance group marked a further step in the diversification in its major international partners.

The Dai-Ichi Life Group carries out nearly 25 percent of its foreign investments in Europe and wanted a link with a major financial group to develop its activities in Europe, the statement said.

The investment will bolster Suez's capital following the protacted takeover battle last year for Société Générale de Belgique, in which it spent an estimated 12.9 billion francs to win control of the company.

In an effort to reduce the debt incurred during the bid, Suez issued new capital last year via convertible bonds and warrants that could raise up to 13.1 billion francs.

Suez has has also said that it is considering asset sales to reduce debt.

Montedison Extends Its Offer for Ausimont

Reuters

NEW YORK — Montedison SpA made a last-ditch effort Friday to push through its plan to take complete control of Ausimont N.V., the U.S.-Dutch producer of specialty chemicals.

Montedison, an Italian chemicals maker, extended its $282 million offer for the 27.4 percent of Ausimont it does not already own until 5 P.M. on Friday, and it said it would not continue the offer beyond that.

But Oppenheimer & Co., the New York-based investment company, said Thursday that it had acquired 5.2 percent of Ausimont, a U.S.-Dutch producer of specialty chemicals, and that it would block a takeover by Montedison by refusing to tender its shares.

In a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Oppenheimer said it had rejected as inadequate Montedison's offer of $35 a share for the remaining stake in Ausimont.

In addition, Oppenheimer said it could prevent the takeover because under Dutch law, Montedison must own at least 95 percent of Ausimont's stock before it can "expeditiously merge with the company, convert it into a private limited liability company, or otherwise force out the minority shareholders."

Montedison said Friday it would accept for payment all validly tendered shares "promptly after the offer expires this evening."

About 3.9 million Ausimont shares had been tendered as of midnight Thursday night. Together with the shares owned by Montedison prior to the offer, these would give the company control of about 85.5 percent of Ausimont's outstanding stock.

The vice chairman and chief executive officer of Montedison, Alexander Giacco, declined to comment on Oppenheimer's Thursday statement.

"We are studying it," Mr. Giacco said.

MINORCO: *EC Clears Consolidated Gold Fields Bid*

(Continued from first finance page)

Agnew, said, "If Minorco does bid again, we will be ready for them."

Gold Fields had complained to the European Communitythat a takeover by Luxembourg-based Minorco, whose full name is Minerals & Resources Corp., would create a dominant position in the EC platinum market.

The commission said Friday that Minorco, in agreeing to dispose of Gold Fields's platinum interests, had promised not to sell them to Anglo American Corp. or to De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the main Oppenheimer companies, nor to parties associated with them. Anglo American and De Beers own 60.1 percent of Minorco.

The EC competition commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, stressed the importance of maintaining competition in the platinum market, especially since demand was growing for the metal from manufacturers of catalytic converters that cut car exhaust pollution.

A commission spokesman said the Brussels executive body had examined all metal sectors to assess the impact of the takeover on competition in the EC.

"Platinum is the sector where the consequences would be most serious," he said.

Consolidated Gold Fields has complained that the takeover threatens competition and that Minorco's South African ties would damage its business.

It can still comment on the issue before a final EC decision is taken in about two weeks. But sources said this would not change matters.

Officials said neither Minorco nor any associated party will "interfere with the running" of Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd., a mining company in which Consolidated Gold Fields has a 38 percent stake, and Northam's Platinum, a South African platinum mine that has the capacity to produce 6 percent of the world's supply of the metal.

Anglo American already makes 40 percent of the world's platinum; adding Northam's share would raise this to almost half of world output.

Gold Fields's main defense against a new bid, analysts said, would be to persuade shareholders that the mining concern is worth more than Minorco would pay.

Analyst estimates of Gold Fields's worldwide assets range from £15.30 to £19 per share.

(Reuters, AP)

AT&T's Streamlining Won't Work Wonders Right Away

Reuters

NEW YORK — Robert E. Allen, chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., will find few quick solutions to the problems that plague his company as he begins a drive to make it more competitive and profitable, industry analysts said.

Mr. Allen has authorized a sweeping reorganization, announced Thursday, that will divide the New York-based company's major businesses into as many as 25 units. The units will focus on specific areas, such as consumer products. They will be run, as much as possible, like independent businesses.

Mr. Allen is betting that the decentralization will speed decision-making by placing profit-and-loss responsibility in the hands of the business-unit managers, and by forcing them to focus on meeting the needs of customers.

This is the "first bold move by Bob Allen" to put his mark on AT&T, said William Mullane, a corporate vice president and spokesman.

Mr. Allen took the helm at AT&T last April after the death of James E. Olson.

Analysts praised the decentralizing move but said it would take years to streamline AT&T's unwieldy bureaucracy and get managers accustomed to being directly accountable for the performance of their business.

"Allen has some real fundamental obstacles to deal with," said Joel Gross, a telecommunications analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

Its biggest problem is in the U.S. long-distance market, from which it derives most of its earnings. Mr. Allen said Thursday that ATT's share of the $50 billion market had fallen to 68 percent from about 84 percent before the Bell System was broken up in 1984.

Sales of switching gear to the local Bell phone companies are flat, and profit margins on equipment sales to businesses are razor thin, analysts said.

Moreover, AT&T's computer business is still losing money after five years. With a few exceptions, notably in Italy, its international expansion has been a disappointment.

"Their major businesses all face an uphill battle and there are no easy answers," said Mr. Gross of DLJ.

The decentralization mirrors similar steps taken by John F. Akers, chairman of International Business Machines Corp., and John F. Welch Jr., chairman and CEO of General Electric Co.

Mr. Gross and other observers said the move would help AT&T in the long run.

Mr. Allen hopes decisions about products and services will be made by managers who are close to customers. There should be less bickering by managers over customers, over access to research and development, and over allocation of costs.

"Allen is committed to a financial turnaround. This organizational structure will make it a lot easier to do it," said Jack Grubman, who follows the company for PaineWebber Inc.

The business units, which could number anywhere from 12 to 25, will be organized under several groups, each under the control of a top executive.

Analysts said the changes should put some aggressive managers into positions where they can take control of a specific business.

"The people who make it at AT&T will be people willing to work hard and take risks to make money," Mr. Grubman said.

Mr. Mullane said Mr. Allen and a group of top executives — including the vice chairmen Randall L. Tobias, Morris Tanenbaum and Charles Marshall — had worked on the reorganization plan for several months. Details are still being worked out, Mr. Mullane said, including identifying all the units and managers who will oversee them.

He said the changes were in keeping with the goals set out by Mr. Allen last November.

In a statement of direction issued at that time, Mr. Allen said, "I believe we must focus our businesses. We must create customer- or market-focused business units whose leaders have as much control as possible over their destiny."

Mr. Mullane said Mr. Allen had not indicated when he would fill the vacant office of president, which Mr. Allen himself had held under Mr. Olson. Analysts said Mr. Allen might leave the job open indefinitely.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 17, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Cur.	Value
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A	$	308.26
(r) Managed Currency	$	1211.78
(r) Futures	$	779.49
(w) Equity	$	1033.25
(w) Bond	$	1047.54
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	536.79
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia.	$	121.56
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	918.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1820.00*
(d) Equibaer America	SF	1466.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1445.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1780.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	1994.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	983.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2295.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,248.06
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,141.41
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	245,457.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	10,892.19
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	182.05*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.37*
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.81*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.10*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.44*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	14.08
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	16.84
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.47
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.93
(w) Interequity Australia Cls.	$	10.73
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	55,316.80
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,027.54
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	12,876.71
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,679.46
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	67,349.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,227.93
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Short Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.11
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.58
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	27.43
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.30*
(d) Diversbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.66
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.01
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	14.67
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	25.56
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	46.69
(w) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	111,284.11
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	129.70
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	272.21
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	104.69
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	DM	101.76
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	Y	10,127.00
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,724.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.56
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.56
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	10.20
(w) The Siam Fund	$	13.06
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.41
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Curitior BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	108.37
(b) Curitior BP General Fund	DM	129.45
(b) Daiwa Lcf Equity	$	1013.98
(b) Daiwa Lcf Intl. Bond	$	1057.87
(b) Eagle Fund	$	10485.00
(b) Ecu D'Or	ECU	95.81
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	75.52
(b) Leicom	$	2270.47
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	825.57
(b) Pirton Fund	DM	47.56
(b) Prifirst	$	490.23
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1151.83
(w) Rente Plus	BF	56700.00
(f) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51447.10
(f) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54459.51
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.09
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10361.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	101.16
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	78.53
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1632.34
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.220
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	1.965
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1155.44
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	11.90
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.66
(w) $ Bond	$	12.71
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.21
(w) Global Equity	$	12.76
(w) Global Bond	$	12.96
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.63
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	4.67
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY, SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.47
(t) European Securities Fund	ECU	11.76
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	117.70
(t) North American Secu.Fund	$	9.71
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	10.10
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,424.75
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,014.22
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,449.12
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,121.20
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,476.22
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	102.12
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	101.95
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	10,818
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	85.33
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.47
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	10912.46
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11201.36
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1240.98
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1270.67
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1131.67
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	1011.35
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	930.46
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	895.40
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1038.62
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1071.47
CITITRUST		
(w) US. $ Equities	$	202.30375
(w) US. $ Bonds	$	11.26075
(w) US. $ Money Market	$	11.88531
(w) Global Equities	$	9.99000
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.18000
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.16000
CCF-GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	37.18
(w) CM Global Growth	$	11.61
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.53
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,309.40
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,720.69
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,078.12
(d) Europe Prestige Fund	ECU	10.19
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.26
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B	ECU	12.26
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1926.61
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1430.63
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1504.28
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	916.05
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term	$	10.30
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency	ECU	10.06
(w) Equity:United Kingdom	£	11.01
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	79.25
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.70
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	116.06
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	112.07
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,742.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	100.05
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	159.15
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	169.68
(d) CSF International	SF	125.75
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	536.25
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	204.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	145.50
(d) Canasec	SF	613.00
(d) Ussec	SF	662.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	241.25
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	156.35
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	100.39
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	115.01
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.99
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	110.09
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	103.41
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	103.41
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	98.73
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	109.02
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.32
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	108.97
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1358.02
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1196.46
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1406.00
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	112,377.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	35.81
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	75.80
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	161.66
(w) Winchester Capital	$	105.74
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	128.00
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.40
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1109.49
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1064.35
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.96
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	29.78
(w) Worldwide Special	$	716.87
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	18.11
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	22.92
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	176.22
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	£	91.25
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid.. $ 14.22 Offer..	$	14.770*
@(d)Cap.: Bid.. $ 19.65 Offer..	$	20.260

Fund	Cur.	Value
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.1969
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7760
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.5003
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0693
(w) Long Term	$	29.05*
ELDERS INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
W. Raffer. President (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	298.94
(d) ESP	$	122.96
(d) EMR	$	98.22
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 24 79 79		
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 100.50 Offer	SF	106.50
(w) Elders Aus Bid AS 88.75 Offer	AS	94.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.45
(w) Global A	FL	11.61
(w) North America A	FL	10.06
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	769.50
(w) Meteore	Y	124,724.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1786.91
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	17.89
(w) F&C European	$	33.20
(w) F&C Oriental	$	83.42
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.84
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	10.45
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	10.00
(d) New Europe Fund	$	9.75
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	94.43
(m) Fid. Amer.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.75
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	46.85
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.81
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	189.30
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	14.48
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.56
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	10.37
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.44
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	157.54
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	65.70
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.54*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.99
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.56
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	12.30
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	97.24
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	323.86
(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd.	$	31.77
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	65.73
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.90
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.16
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.33
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.98
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Ptfl.	$	9.11
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio	$	0.96
(d) Intl. Equity Income Ptfl.	$	1.02
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.37
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	1.05
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.87
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl.	£	10.26
(d) U.K. Portfolio	$	1.12
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.56
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	49.20
(w) Gold Income	$	5.22
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.61
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I	$	88.78
(w) Gaia Hedge II	$	127.84
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1103.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1297.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1404.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.290
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.072
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.170
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	517.50
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.139
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	AS	1.121
(d) French Franc Deposit fd	FF	10.60
(d) N. American	$	1.45
(d) Japan	Y	635.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	294.00
(d) International growth	$	2.94
(d) British	£	2.10
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.09
(d) International Bond	$	1.28
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2967.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.01
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.02
(d) Australasian fund	£	0.30
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.90
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	£	0.98
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.77
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-499-4171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East investment Fund	$	1038.5200
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	189.0739
(w) State St. American	$	243.4600
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(w) Rentinvest	$	27.32*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	11.37
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,804.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,312.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man,44-624-26037		
(w) Futurgam S.A.	$	163.54
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	227.78
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	215.80
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	132.54
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	111.13*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	141.94
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	23.67
(w) GAM Far East	$	129.79
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	231.04
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1292.44
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	115.16
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Inc	£	116.42
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Acc	£	116.42
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	106.25
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	205.92*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	152.36
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	401.34
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	101.43*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	102.02*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.66*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	101.29*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,046.00*
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Inc.		118.66 p
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Acc.		131.23 p
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	109.46
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	425.23
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	152.15*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	134.59
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Inc	£	108.74
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Acc	£	108.74
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	101.86
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr. Inc.	£	138.25
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr.Acc.	£	144.56
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Inc	£	307.25
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Acc	£	312.91
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	100.42
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	410.89
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	168.23
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	126.79
(w) GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc.	$	120.37
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	204.72
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	201.00*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.33*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	124.29*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	103.02*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	103.32*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	97.43*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,858.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.91
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	32.99
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	12.43*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	29.77*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	35.25*
(d) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund	$	8.07
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.15*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund	£	9.28
(w) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.83
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.34*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	27.17
(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.60
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.83
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd.	$	17.16*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	26.86*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.54
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.80*
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	11.71*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.86
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	25.53
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.10
(d) G.T. Select Intl Bd Pfl.	$	9.26*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.22*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	32.07
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	£	11.11
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.56
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	10.97
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.36
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.61
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.83
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.82
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.19
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	19.88
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	43.74
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	93.34
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	536.55
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	209.86
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,991.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.87
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	106.66
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	110.41
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	212.83
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.49*
(d) Int.Belgo Fund	LF	3079.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6008.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1401.85*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	94.98*

Fund	Cur.	Value
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD.	$	1055.16
Veryfinance Limited (0481-26641)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	13,574.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	29.97
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	93.52*
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	70.90*
(d) J.F European	$	9.54
(d) J.F International	$	13.26
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust	$	11.04
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertoletti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	107.00*
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	166.60
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	220.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	279.00
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	127.10
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	255.80
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.29
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	5.09
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.98
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.57
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	10.30
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.41
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.20
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.62
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.21
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B	$	10.13
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.570*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.740*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.079
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.643
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.483
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.035*
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.325*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.994*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.300
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.535*
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	8.1949
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.710*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	11.130*
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	122.93
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	1.47
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	35.03
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.97
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.81
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	13.91
(w) Japanese Yen	$	28.30
(w) Poud Sterling	£	15.11
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.58
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.74
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	18.19
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.32
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.61
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.66
(w) Convertibles	$	10.41
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	9.98
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,666.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	117.67
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,347.12
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	161.34
(d) Luxor	$	8.71
(d) Paroli-Fund	$	. S
(d) Poreurope Growth	$	19.20
(d) Parinter Fund	$	215.67
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'CL B'	$	140.30
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,290.91
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.50
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,285.00
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,170.21
(w) Obli-dm	DM	1,204.82
(w) Obligestion	SF	91.45
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,193.94
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	107,821.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,038.58
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,355.70
(w) Parjapan	Y	3,407.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1729.45
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1119.91
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	899.30
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1670.73
(m) Value N.V.	$	1989.13
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	41.69
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.40
(w) DP Energy Resources.	$	34.64
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	52.61
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	60.88
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	285.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	253.11
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.78
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	12.28
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	10.35
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	105.10
(d) Rolinco	FL	100.40
(d) Rorento	FL	61.60
(d) Rodamco	FL	160.80
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	184.70
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.55*
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	C$	14.29*
+(w)RBC European Fund	$	11.24
+(w)RBC For East&Pacific Fd.	$	35.77
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	50.40
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.06
+(d)RBC Mon.Currency Fd	$	38.00
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.35
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel:(352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d)Alpha UK	£	1.10
(d)Alpha US$	$	1.10
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.18
(d)Alpha Japanese	Y	1031.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.02
(d)Alpha European	ECU	1.00
(d)Gold Share	$	1.01
BOND FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Pound	£	102.27
(d)US$ Bond	US$	97.48
(d)Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.81
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.14
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Reserve	£	10.35
(d)US$ Reserve	$	10.16
(d)Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.10
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.25
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.71
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	11.05
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.62
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.32
(d) OP US Share	$	10.69
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.40
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	11.07
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.96
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.28
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.75
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	11.14
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.41
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.28
(d) IP US Share	$	10.97
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.47
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.29
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.96
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.42
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	9.81
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.60
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.50
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	10.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	9.97
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.51
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w)Equity Intl Acc	$	10.96
(w)Equity Intl Inc	$	10.24
(w)Equity Global	$	0.99
(w)Equity Far East	$	1.74
(w)Equity Gold	$	0.90
(w)Equity Japan	Y	115.00
(d)Equity Nordic	$	1.04
(d)Equity U.K.	£	1.01
(d)Equity Continental Europe	$	0.98
(d)Equity Mediterranean	$	0.97
(d)Equity North America	$	0.99
(w)Bond Intl Acc	$	7.80
(w)Bond Intl Inc	$	4.52
(w)High Income Acc	$	1.02
(w)High Income Inc	$	0.98
(d)DEM	DM	0.98
(w)Multicurrency	$	1.0760
(d)FRF	FF	1.00
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.93
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.27
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.78
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.91
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1621.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.20
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.22
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	538.80
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.33
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.77
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1571.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.52
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	$	9.70
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.78
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	106.93
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.46
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	41.18
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.38
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.14
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	10.07

Fund	Cur.	Value
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	417.00*
(d) AngloValor	£	176.60*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	536.16
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	128.53*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	116.62*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	99.34*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	118.22*
(d) FranceValor	FF	1614.29*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	441.63*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	492.56
(d) ItalValor	Lit	454,995.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	413.25*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5456.99
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1027.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	105.21*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	106.62*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	360.25*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	77.75*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	122.51*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,616.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	2.03
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	9.03
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	4.03
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	9.32
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.42
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.64
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	27.73
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	19.83
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev Fd	$	31.59
(w) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	24.23
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.80
(d) Thor.Lilt. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	15.09
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	6.46
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	7.01
(w) The Global Access Fund	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.14
(d) Eurobond	$	28.15
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.56
(d) Overseas	$	24.83
(d) Tiger	$	36.00
(w) High Yield Bond	$	73.30*
(d) Marunouchi	$	70.80
(d) Far Eastern	$	517.40
(d) Gilt	£	495.00
(d) Med Currency-Dollar	$	1.394
(d) Med Currency-Stlg	£	106.700
(d) 1992	£	222.500
(d) Wall Street	£	204.800
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	107.900
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	972.35
(d) M-FUND	SF	1035.66
(d) M-Distribution	SF	98.77
(d) UBZ Euro-income Fund	SF	10.84
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	61.50*
(d) DM-invest bonds	DM	210.20
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	192.00*
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	187.00
(d) Francit French Sh.	SF	188.00*
(d) Germac German Sh.	SF	183.00*
(d) Globinvest sh.	SF	107.50
(d) SFr.-invest bonds	SF	205.00
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	254.00*
(d) Yen-invest bonds	SF	1119.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5097.39
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	£	2054.27
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	39.50
(d) Unifonds	DM	28.60
(d) Unirak	DM	76.40
(d) Unizins	DM	111.30
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.12
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.52
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.25
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.41
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	9.32
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.19
Other Funds		
(r) Acticroissance	$	80.05
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	897.74
(w) Actigestion	FF	1102.18
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.60
(d) Amvabel	FL	98.10
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	247.02
(b) Ariane	$	3,470.14
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	116.89
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.15
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	885.00
(b) Bias Manad Bond Fund	$	175.37
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	132.49
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	108.57
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	10.92
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	97.16
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.40
(w) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	[illegible]
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	[illegible]
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	102.00
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	13.43
(w) Columbia Securities.	FL	96.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.91
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	59.90
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	216.53
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	10043.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	160.62
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	99.77
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1035.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1102.03*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.91
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.75
(d) Dreyfus Fund Intl.	$	55.63
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	55.07
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1076.38
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	9.99
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	72.64
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	123.65
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	30,295.73
(w) F.I.T. Fund II	FF	105.86
(d) Fonditalia	$	70.09
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	193.53
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	8.70
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	64.57
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	139.84
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	[illegible]
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.75
(d) Green Line France	FF	645.77
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	247.83
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.48
(w) Hestia Funds	$	131.13
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1819.38
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	162.53
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	368.75
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.41
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.64
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1178.95
(w) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	136.73
(d) Interfund SA	$	35.74
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	365.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	25.39
(w) Intersec SA	$	3311.96
(d) Investo DWS	DM	57.69
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	40.16
(m) Japan Selection Asses.	Y	9,976.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	213.49
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	334.65
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	260.02
(d) KML-II High Yield 02/16/88	$	[illegible]
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	41.12*
(w) LACO International	$	6.74
(d) Liquibaer	$	1680.20
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	100.64
(w) Luxfund	$	77.77
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	107.21
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	48.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.86
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.15
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	166.24
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pfl.	SF	104.51
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s.	$	9.41
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.61
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.63
(d) Nordmix	LIt	10598.03
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	254.65
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	122.28
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1099.40
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.28
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	980.40
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	114.96
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.02/10/88	$	10.16
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12752.89
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.43
(d) Samurai Portfolio	SF	319.70
(d) Sanyo Kie.Spain Fd	$	9.99
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++	$	34.50
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.24
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.48
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4193.57
(d) Stella Fund	$	475.03
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A.	$	6.72
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	849.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	64.72
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.24*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.00
(m) TIIC(O.T.C)Jap.Tn Sicav	$	10.06
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.50
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	278.59
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.32
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD	$	276.59
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	231.65
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A	$	3409.29
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1867.03
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1361.18
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	72.68
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.76
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1707.19
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1649.37
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	129.21
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	247.90
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.82
(d) Vesper Flux	BF	8874.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	14684.25
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.63
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.13
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.02
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	79,865.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; + - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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DUN: *Firm Aims to Chart a Clearer Course Through Seas of Information*

(Continued from first finance page)

and a few smaller subsidiaries, it has built formidable stores of data on corporate and municipal securities.

Over the years, sundry competitors have cropped up in all of those areas, only to be cowed by Dun & Bradstreet's wealth and staying power.

But now, the advent of electronic data bases and delivery systems have leveled the playing field a bit.

The future belongs not necessarily to the richest or oldest companies, but to those best able to manipulate electrons, analysts said.

Many companies — including such diverse concerns as TRW Inc., McGraw-Hill Inc. and Mead Corp. — are vying for the lead.

TRW has successfully carved out fresh business-related products from its vast personal-credit data base and is tinkering with its computer systems to find new ways to package them.

Dow Jones & Co. and Mead both run successful electronic news services. McGraw-Hill, whose Standard & Poor's Corp. competes with Moody's, has been eager to create a market by electronically delivering information from its book and magazines divisions.

While that effort has not so far succeeded, no analyst is counting it out.

"D & B is good enough to lick any competition likely to spring up in the next few years," said J. Kendrick Noble Jr., an analyst at Paine Webber Inc. who recommends Dun & Bradstreet stock.

"But the possibility always exists that some innovation from some source will make significant inroads in one of their markets."

Dun & Bradstreet, which has so far held on to its market shares in all of its areas, is not about to yield ground easily.

The 148-year-old company is fighting trim — last year its income from operations totaled $499 million, up 13.6 percent from 1987, on revenue that jumped 12.6 percent, to $4.26 billion. It also ended the year with more than $1 billion in cash.

Increasingly, it is applying its resources toward new technology.

While the company's huge credit data base generates comprehensive reports, Dun & Bradstreet is reprogramming its system to yield specific bits of information culled from numerous reports — such as how often a group of companies paid its bills on time or how fast several customers for the same product paid their bills.

The immediate goal: Let customers get what they need without wading through lengthy reports.

The ultimate goal: Let them dip into the data on their own, without using Dun & Bradstreet as the middleman.

"We want our services to become part of the customer's workflow," Mr. Feeney said.

If that happens, the benefit to to Dun & Bradstreet will go beyond making customers satisfied. If customers start retrieving information themselves, Dun & Bradstreet could slash its payroll and its costs.

Several of the company's new products seem to represent progress toward its goal. Among them:

- DunsNet, a computerized service that delivers requested credit reports and other data electronically, so that customers need not deal with reams of paper.

Nearly 90 percent of Dun & Bradstreet's credit data now goes to customers via DunsNet, and the company is working on a system for computer-generated facsimile transmissions.

- Worldview, which lets securities analysts use their personal computers and a Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet to pull stock movement and financial information on companies and markets from a data base.

The data base resides in the analyst's computer, and it is updated automatically every night via an electronic link to Dun & Bradstreets' Datastream subsidiary in London.

- DunsVoice, which lets customers get credit information by keying in questions on a touch-tone phone. Dun & Bradstreet is now customizing the product so that the computer can check a business's credit history against a company's rules for granting credit, and recommend whether credit should be approved.

Dun & Bradstreet's marketing services group, which did not really begin moving until the 1984 purchase of A.C. Nielsen, is a few years behind in the company's electronic revolution. It is still searching for new types of data to collect, and new ways to package them.

The successful information companies of the 1990s may not be those that gather new data, but those that get existing facts to customers in the most useful form.

Donnelley Marketing, for example, is using Nielsen Marketing Research's product-tracking services to compare the effectiveness of mailed, cost-saving coupons with newspaper inserts.

It is also fine-tuning its demographic data so that businesses that use its direct mail services can take better aim at consumers.

Until recently, all households in a given territory would receive the same package of money-saving coupons. Now, a single woman living alone receives a different mixture of promotions than a married couple living next door to her.

But Dun's technological edge is vulnerable to breakthroughs by competitors.

TRW, for one, may not be so easy to beat in the years to come. For 13 years, the company has been delivering its credit information via computer. Now, after a decade of confining itself to healthcare, telecommunications and retailing industries, it is dipping its toe into banking, insurance and other markets that Dun & Bradstreet dominates.

Last year, it introduced a product called the Small Business Advisory Report, which offers credit customers a service that Dun & Bradstreet cannot provide: It gives users who know the names and addresses or social security numbers of small-business owners access to their personal credit reports.

TRW is developing computer-modeling capabilities in the marketing and credit areas that could eventually give Dun & Bradstreet a run for its money. But today, even Edward R. Freeman, vice-president of TRW's Information Systems Group, concedes that "a business credit report, no matter who provides it, is known as a D & B"

Maybe so, but getting customers to call for a "D & B" is not necessarily easy.

"Three-quarters of the credit decisions our customers make are based on information they generate internally," said James E. Rutter, executive vice president in charge of Dun & Bradstreet's business information group. "We had to find ways to deliver a better product for less than it costs a customer to put a clerk on the telephone."

AT A GLANCE

The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data.

Three months ended Dec. 31	1988	1987
Revenues	$1,132,449	$1,020,890*
Net income	123,084	104,470*
Earnings per share	$0.66	$0.56*
Year ended Dec. 31	1988	1987
Revenues	$4,267,377	$3,788,502*
Net income	498,960	439,053*
Earnings per share	$2.67	$2.36*

Total assets, Dec. 31, 1987	$3,753,695*
Current assets	1,728,950*
Current liabilities	996,788*
Book value per share, Dec. 31, 1988	$11.19
Stock price, Feb. 9, 1989 N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	56½
Stock price, 52-week range	57½–45⅞
Employees, Feb. 8, 1989	61,025
Headquarters	New York

*Amounts for 1987 have been restated to reflect the 1988 acquisition of IMS International, which was accounted for as a pooling of interests.

NYT

D.&B.'s Many Data Bases

D.&B. Credit Services
Credit information on more than nine million U.S. businesses.

D.&B. International
Credit information on more than seven million businesses in Europe, Canada and the Pacific.

Donnelley Marketing
Marketing information on more than 83 million U.S. households.

IMS International
Monthly records of 100 million direct and indirect sales transactions from 550 data sources.

Nielsen Marketing Research
Records of the sales of more than 600,000 UPC-coded products sold in 50 U.S. markets.

Moody's Investors Service
Ratings of almost the entire taxable corporate debt issued in the U.S. and Europe. More than half of global short-term borrowings of corporations and financial institutions are covered. More than 28,000 ratings on long- and short-term debt of municipal issuers, representing the obligations of some 18,000 state and local government units in the U.S. and Canada.

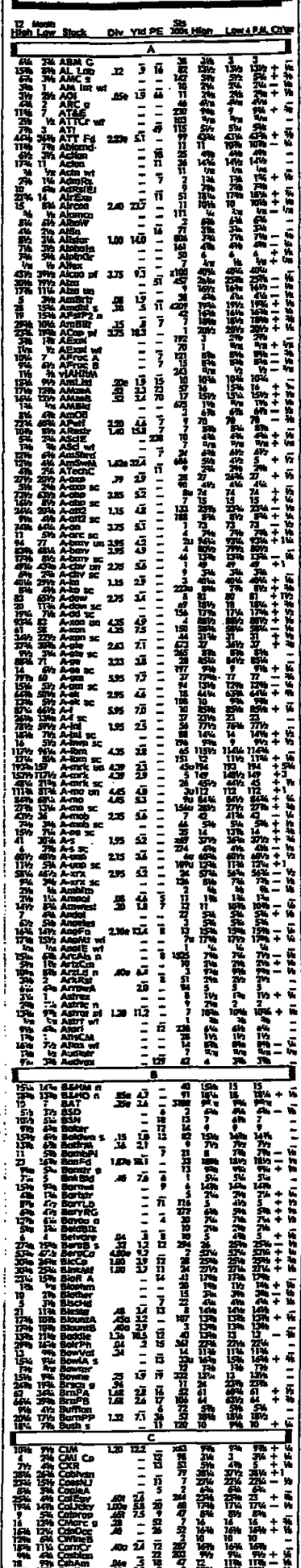
Source: Company reports

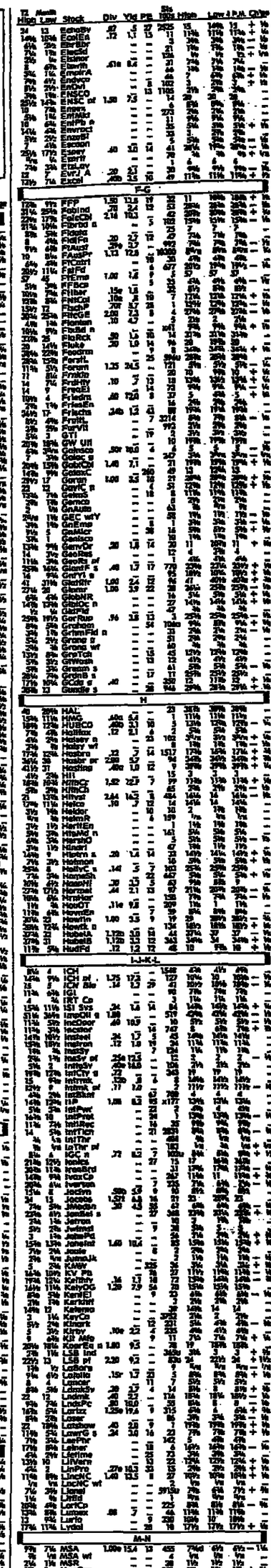
NYT

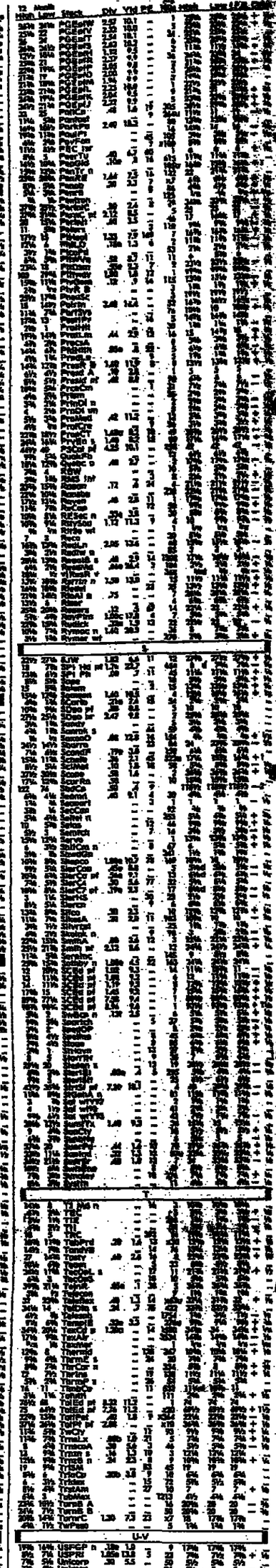
Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press







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Denmark	D.Kr.	2,700	1,304	1,500	830
Finland	F.M.	1,760	1,334	970	540
France	F.F.	1,500	1,230	830	455
Germany	D.M.	580	403	320	176
—*hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379	199
Gr. Britain	£	135	102	74	41
Greece	Dr.	23,500	31,100	13,250	7,300
Ireland	£Irl.	155	118	85	47
Italy	Lire	360,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340	185
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Portugal	Esc.	26,000	32,240	14,300	7,900
Spain (airmail)	Ptas.	31,000	23,600	17,000	9,400
—***hd.del. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
—***hd.del. Madrid	Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400	11,700
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hd.del.	S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Switzerland	S.Fr.	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	470	Varies by country	260	145
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	620		340	190
Central/Latin America	$	540		295	160

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AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 38

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NEW LOWS 7

MSA Rlty, V|RaeldRec v, SPI Hld pf, SteroCap, SteroCapit s, SteroCap pf, TimbrldCo

The Daily Source for International Investors

Herald Tribune

Dollar Slips Despite Trade Report

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended slightly lower on Friday as a modestly positive U.S. trade report failed to alter the underlying bearish sentiment for the U.S. currency.

Dealers said that the Commerce Department's report that the U.S. merchandise trade eased to $11.89 billion in December from $12.22 billion a month earlier was broadly in line with market forecasts and provided little lasting support for the dollar.

Robert Hatcher, a dealer with Barclays Bank in New York, said the focus has shifted from the monthly deficit to other factors that have weighed the U.S. currency down. "This is a market that wants to sell dollars, and it's not going to be sidetracked by a neutral number," he said.

The dollar unit eased to 1.8378 Deutsche marks from 1.8385 DM on Thursday and to 125.825 yen from 126.100 yen.

The British pound firmed to $1.7755 from $1.7710 on news that British retail prices rose 0.6 percent in January, bringing the annual inflation rate to 7.5 percent. Dealers said the figure suggests monetary authorities will maintain a tight credit policy, with high interest rates making pound-denominated investments attractive.

London Dollar Rates		
Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.8375	1.8425
Pound sterling	1.7760	1.7680
Japanese yen	125.92	126.30
Swiss franc	1.5590	1.5650
French franc	6.2575	6.2650

Source: Reuters

The dollar also finished at 1.5600 Swiss francs, marginally below 1.5605 francs on Thursday, and at 6.2590 French francs, down from 6.2600 francs.

Dealers said following the trade report the markets would focus on congressional testimony scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday by Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman.

"A lot will depend on the tone of his remarks," said Ian Amstad, economist with Chase Manahattan Securities in London. "If he comes up with some strong comments on the need to contain inflation, the dollar will rally. But if he softens his line, the dollar may well come off."

Mr. Greenspan has said he thought U.S. inflation was too high, and he favored a tight monetary policy. Analysts said this has been reflected by the gradual rise of the federal funds rate, charged on overnight interbank loans, to its present 9 5/16 percent.

But President George Bush has different priorities, many economists believe. Mr. Bush's plan to reduce the U.S. budget deficit hinges on strong government revenue generated by robust economic growth. He has said that he is not worried at the current rate of inflation, roughly 4.4 percent.

Dealers said they would be watching for any evidence of disagreement between Mr. Greenspan and and Mr. Bush.

Earlier in London, the dollar edged lower after a brief rally following the U.S. trade report.

The dollar declined to 1.8375 Deutsche marks, from 1.8425 DM on Thursday, and to 125.92 yen from 126.30 yen a day earlier.

The British pound rose to $1.7760 from $1.7680 on Thursday.

The U.S. unit also finished at 1.5590 Swiss francs, down from 1.5650 francs on Thursday, and at 6.2575 French francs, down from 6.2650 francs a day earlier.

Dealers said that trade report prompted some relief in the market but gave little cause to bid the U.S. currency higher.

"Some people had begun to fear the figure might be worse," said Dan Holland of Discount Corp.

Australia Unit Extends Drop

Reuters

SYDNEY — The Australian dollar dropped 1.26 U.S. cents on Friday, falling to 83.65 cents in a sequel to the Thursday selloff caused by the country's higher-than-expected 1.54 billion dollar January trade gap.

The dollar, which fell 2.66 U.S. cents on Thursday, traded as low as 82.95 cents, but dealers said there was support at 83 cents. But the central bank reportedly sold large amounts for about 84 cents, indicating it seeks a decline to ease the trade imbalance.

Dealers said that although high Australian interest rates provided support for the currency, it could fall more. "The Reserve Bank still wants to keep the Aussie down. The next stop is 80 U.S. cents," said Ray Monaghan of Commonwealth Bank of Australia in London.

NMB to Merge With Postbank In Netherlands

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Two Dutch banks announced Friday that they planned to merge to create the country's fourth biggest banking group.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank NV and state-owned Postbank said the merger would be completed in two years, in time to take on the stronger competition envisaged when the European Community lowers internal trade barriers in 1992.

Formerly the Dutch postal bank, Postbank is now the country's leading retail banker, offering its services through post offices. But it does not deal in securities, has no merchant banking experience and only a few corporate clients.

NMB offers a wider range of services. It is particularly strong in credits for small and medium-sized companies.

The state will initially hold 49 percent of the group, which will have a combined balance sheet of 145 billion guilders ($70 billion). The state plans to sell off its entire stake later.

TRADE: *U.S. Deficit Fell in 1988, Reversing Trend*

(Continued from page 1)

tinued. "Reducing the cost of capital, increasing personal saving and promoting research and development will go a long way to ensure that American wins at home and in the global marketplace."

But analysts said the trade figures for the last half of 1988 showed that the improvement had stalled, making it unlikely that this year's numbers would be as good as those of last year.

Michael Evans, the head of Evans Econometrics, a Washington economic forecasting firm, predicted the 1989 deficit would grow to around $150 billion. This would be a new drag on the economy, which benefited in 1988 from the sharp improvement in the trade picture.

Now President George Bush, whose election campaign benefited from the trade improvement in early 1988, faces the new problem of devising strategies to turn the deficit around.

William T. Archey, international vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, noted that imports have continued to grow despite a 50 percent drop in the value of the dollar over the past three years.

The dollar's decline, which makes imported goods more expensive while lowering the price of American products sold overseas, has helped U.S. exporters. The record exports were paced by increased foreign sales of U.S. manufactured products and farm goods.

December exports surged to $29.2 billion, the highest monthly total on record, as sales of industrial supplies and capital goods each increased by $700 million.

Exports of manufactured goods increased by $1.8 billion in December, to $19.8 billion. This was $2.1 billion more than the monthly average for the year.

But the healthy U.S. economy and the seemingly insatiable appetite American businesses and consumers for foreign goods kept import levels high. Imports of manufactured goods for December were $31.9 billion, higher than U.S. exports and a $100 million increase over November. The imports included cars and trucks, automated data processing machinery and industrial machines.

The United States continued to run its largest trade deficit with Japan, which came to $52 billion for the year. Although the deficit declined from the 1987 total of $56.3 billion, the figures for the last three months showed sharp increases.

The major improvement came in the United States' trade with the 12-nation European Community. The deficit with the community dropped by an astonishing 47.3 percent, to $12.8 billion.

Boston Broker Faces Fraud Charges

Reuters

BOSTON — A Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. broker sought on charges that he bilked clients of $2.6 million was arrested on Friday at the U.S.-Canadian border, Customs officials said.

Walter Curran, 46, a broker in Dean Witter's Boston office, had been sought on charges of mail and bank fraud. He was arrested by U.S. Customs agents at the Massena, New York, border crossing as he re-entered the United States after a trip to Montreal, a U.S. Customs Service spokesman said.

James Ahern, head of the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said Mr. Curran was accused of bilking friends of $2.6 million.

"These monies, instead of being invested, were diverted for his own personal use," Mr. Ahern said.

Warrants issued by the U.S. attorney in Boston also charged Mr. Curran with defrauding banks in Boston and Akron, Ohio, of about $160,000. Mr. Curran became a broker in 1975 and joined Dean Witter in 1981.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 17

Amsterdam — ANP-CBS Index at 15.30: 163.20; Previous: 162.90

Hong Kong — Hang Seng Index: 3186.25; Previous: 3081.34

Johannesburg — Composite Stock Index: 2198; Previous: 2198

London — F.T. 30 Index: 1677.70; F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2042.90

Madrid — General Index: 273.30; Previous: 274.25

Milan — MIB Index: 988; Previous: 984

Paris

Sao Paulo (Feb. 16) — Bovespa Index: 41883; Previous: 41283

Singapore — Straits Times Ind.: 1129.73; Previous: 1129.53

Stockholm — Affaersvaerlden: 1075.86; Previous: 1072.36

Sydney — All Ordinaries Index: 1447.90; Previous: 1451.40

Tokyo — Nikkei 225: 32173.39; New Index: 2473.73; Previous: 2468.19

Zurich — S.B.C. Index: 588.70; Previous: 581.50

Brussels

Frankfurt — Commerzbank Index: 1648.30

Helsinki

Toronto (Feb. 17) — *Canadian stocks via AP* — Total sales 28,017,812 shares. TSE 300 Index: Close 3,610.80, Previous 3,606.79

Montreal (Feb. 17) — Total Sales 5,818,071 shares. Industrials Index: Close 1,617.74, Previous 1,619.78

WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE LONDON STAGE? READ SHERIDAN MORLEY WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT'S ARTS & LEISURE SECTION

Friday's NASDAQ Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

Columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Sls 100s High Low 4 P.M. Chg'e

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SPORTS

SIDELINES

Doctor Says Johnson Tried Steroid

TORONTO (AP) — Ben Johnson's doctor says the disgraced Canadian sprinter took the banned steroid stanozolol four months before the Olympic Games because he was depressed about a leg injury.

Dr. Jamie Astaphan, quoted Thursday in the Toronto Star newspaper, said Johnson had pulled a hamstring. "He bought stanozolol or somebody bought it for him in Toronto," he said. But after taking the drug, the doctor said, Johnson suffered "violent muscle spasms."

Astaphan said Johnson was not under the influence of stanozolol when he won the 100-meter race at Seoul. Johnson, who was stripped of his gold medal after he tested positive for stanozolol, has denied knowingly taking the drug. Astaphan has denied ever administering it.

Sabatini Gets Threatening Letter

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The family of Gabriela Sabatini received a note saying the tennis player would be killed if they did not pay 250,000 australs (about $9,200), newspapers reported Friday.

A policeman was stationed at the family's summer home in Mar del Plata, south of the capital, but her father, Osvaldo, in an interview with the newspaper El Atlantico, dismissed the incident as "a joke in bad taste."

The extortion note, delivered earlier this week, was signed by an unknown group called "Paramilitary Command Operations." A judicial source said police were conducting an investigation.

Sabatini, 18, is ranked No. 4 in women's tennis, and is a national hero. Her matches are broadcast live on TV, and her victories reported on front pages as well as sports pages.

Durocher Is Stable After Auto Crash

PALM SPRINGS, California (UPI) — Leo Durocher, the sixth-winningest manager in baseball, was in serious but stable condition Friday recovering from injuries he suffered in a traffic accident, authorities said.

Durocher, 83, was injured Wednesday in this desert resort when his car collided with another at the intersection of Sunrise Way and Arenas Road, a Palm Springs police officer, Joe Zingg, said. Durocher injured his head in the accident, but "he was conscious at the time," Sergeant Zingg said. "He gave a statement."

He was listed in serious but stable condition at Desert Hospital. The other driver suffered minor injuries, the officer said.

A former major league player, Durocher managed four teams to 2,010 victories during a 24-year managerial career.

3 Tied for Lead in San Diego Golf

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Frank Conner, Mark Lye and David Peoples each shot 7-under-par 65 on Thursday to tie for the first-round lead of the Shearson Lehman Hutton golf tournament at the Torrey Pines Country Club.

One stroke behind the leaders at 66 were Bob Tway, Dave Barr and Dennis Trixler. Two strokes off at 67 were Brad Faxon, Rick Fehr, David Frost, Ernie Gonzalez, Gil Morgan and Scott Verplank. The defending champion, Steve Pate, shot a 2-under-par 70. Mark Calcavecchia, the winner of the Phoenix and Los Angeles opens, shot even-par 72.

For the Record

Correction: An article in the Feb. 14 issue about the breaking of the world record for sailing around Cape Horn incorrectly stated the origin of the name of the sloop Thursday's Child. According to the children's poem, "Thursday's child has far to go."

The death of Prince Alfonso De Borbón at the downhill race course at the World Alpine Ski Championships on Jan. 30 has formally been ruled an accident, after a two-week investigation by the Eagle County sheriff's office in Colorado. No charges will be filed against the Vail Associates worker who was working with the cable at the course finish line when the Spanish prince skied into it. *(AP)*

VANTAGE POINT/Peter Alfano

Sports Aid Elite U.S. Colleges

New York Times Service

In an era when more and more evidence suggests that big-time college sports runs U.S. universities rather than the other way around, a number of schools with small-time sports programs are putting those programs to work for them.

The evolution of college athletics into a big business has gone so far that some people believe that balancing academics and athletics cannot be done.

But some think it can. And surprisingly, those who think so include leaders of certain academically elite schools not normally associated with athletics. They have been attempting to capitalize on the popularity of sports while insisting that a hands-on approach by the university president and an unwavering commitment to academics will minimize the pitfalls and enable varsity sports and classroom studies to coexist.

"We have to come to the understanding that whether you're at a major institution or small one, winning teams are a big benefit in money, prestige and notoriety," said Dr. David Ellis, president of Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania. But, he added, "In a society that grossly overemphasizes sports, we have to keep things in check."

Ellis played a prominent role in the formation, in 1986, of the Colonial League football conference. It included Lafayette, Bucknell, Lehigh, Colgate and Davidson (which has since dropped to Division III) — all small schools with strong academic reputations. In 1990 Fordham and the U.S. Military Academy will join, broadening the geographic scope of the conference, which will also expand to include all varsity sports.

"The Colonial League puts us in competition with people like us," said Fred Dunlap, athletic director at Colgate. "It will stimulate rivalries. Our schools are not without ambition. And sports provides a tie with the alumni. It can be a classy and positive public relations tool."

As a checks-and-balances system for the Colonial League, a faculty committee of deans from the member schools will share confidential financial and other information on a regular basis. The committee will monitor such things as whether boosters are involved to an inappropriate extent and how much is spent and in what ways on the athletic department's budget.

The chancellor of New York University, Dr. Jay Oliva, used a similar plan two years ago when he pursued the formation of an athletic league of elite academic institutions. Called the University Athletic Association, it includes NYU, the universities of Chicago and Rochester, Carnegie-Mellon in Pittsburgh, Case Western Reserve in Cleveland, Emory in Atlanta, Johns Hopkins, Brandeis and Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri.

"It costs more money with travel," Oliva said. "But no one dreams of making money in this endeavor. My attitude is that sports are a piece of the educational business. Coaches are teachers, and we can learn so much from sports. My job is to keep it in perspective."

Oliva said that sports programs gave NYU an added dimension, making it more attractive to alumni and prospective students.

Although the annual applicant pool of approximately 15,000 has remained fixed, Oliva said, the number of student applicants with an athletic background has increased from about 200 to 3,500 a year.

Oliva acknowledged that there is an anti-sports segment at any university, those concerned that athletics at any level are overemphasized.

"They feel it creates an imbalance," he said. "But with us, the interest does not depend on winning or losing, just being. For a student who wants to study medicine or law to choose a university because the football team wins is ridiculous."

But it happens. Brian Colleary, the athletic director at Marist College in Poughkeepsie, New York, is coping with the residue of success the school's basketball team has had in the past four years.

The success can be attributed almost entirely to Rik Smits, a gangly 7-foot (2.1-meter) center from the Netherlands who was a basketball novice when he came to Marist but matured into a prospect selected by the Indiana Pacers in the first round of the National Basketball Association draft last spring.

Smits became a drawing card during his college career, helping Marist get lucrative playing dates at Madison Square Garden.

"There is no question we used *Rik Smits to help our program,*" Colleary said. "Locally, we received a tremendous amount of exposure. Last year, we had our largest freshman class and I think it was partly because people knew who we were."

Colleary has also been able to negotiate larger radio and cable-television contracts as a result of that favorable exposure.

Still, these are rewards Marist *did not reap before Smits* arrived. Colleary said that Smits was a good role model, too, not just a basketball mercenary; he was a B student who made the Dean's List four times. Colleary thinks that recruits understand that Marist is not ready to sacrifice its academic principles for a winning team.

But he also admitted that winning has become expected by a segment of alumni and boosters.

Marist is finishing the second year of a two-year probation for recruiting violations. The violations, however, had nothing to do with the recruitment of Smits.

At Fordham, Frank McLaughlin, *the athletic director,* said that some alumni were worried that joining the Colonial League meant that the school was de-emphasizing athletics.

Dale Atkins/The Associated Press

Michigan State's Todd Wolfe goes up against Lowell Hamilton, who totaled 17 points in fifth-ranked Illinois's 75-56 victory.

Aguirre Sits Out His First Game With Detroit

The Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, California — Basketball fans who have long-awaited an on-court reunion of Isiah Thomas of the Detroit Pistons and the team's newly acquired Mark Aguirre will have to wait just a little longer.

Aguirre, who was traded Wednesday by the Dallas Mavericks, sat out the game on the bench Thursday night. Dressed in a three-piece suit, he watched Thomas, his longtime friend, and new teammates defeat the Sacramento Kings, 95-84.

"We've dreamed of being on the same team since we were in grade school," Aguirre said. "Finally, it comes to pass."

Aguirre was prevented from playing because Adrian Dantley had yet to report to the Dallas Mavericks. Detroit traded Dantley to Dallas on Wednesday in exchange for Aguirre and the Mavericks' first-round 1991 draft choice.

Aguirre is expected to play Saturday when the Pistons meet the Golden State Warriors in Oakland.

Louisville Edges 7th-Ranked Florida State in OT

The Associated Press

The Louisville Cardinals stung the Florida State Seminoles, 78-77, Thursday when freshman reserve Everick Sullivan made a 3-point shot with one second left in overtime.

Louisville, ranked No. 10 by The Associated Press writers' poll, had lost its previous two games, against seventh-ranked Florida State at home, 81-78, and UCLA, 77-75, on a last-second goaltending call.

The victory in Tallahassee moved Louisville, 18-5 overall, back in front of the Seminoles in the Metro Conference standings at 7-1. Florida State, 19-3 overall, is 7-2 in the conference.

Florida State overcame a five-point deficit in the final 11 seconds of regulation to tie it at 69-all.

Sullivan finished with 17 points and Pervis Ellison had 16 points and eight rebounds. Tat Hunter had 19 points and 15 rebounds for Florida State and George McCloud scored 18 points.

Arizona 93, Southern California 70: In Tucson, Arizona, Anthony Cook scored 31 points on 12-for-14 shooting and had 12 rebounds as No. 2 Arizona handed Southern California its 12th straight loss in Pacific-10 Conference play.

Arizona (19-3, 13-1) led 28-24 before outscoring the Trojans 11-4 in the final six minutes of the first half.

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

Illinois 75, Michigan St. 56: In East Lansing, Michigan, Kenny Battle scored 19 points and Lowell Hamilton got 17 as fifth-ranked Illinois won easily in Big Ten action.

Illinois (21-3, 8-3) jumped to a 39-18 lead with 5:05 left in the first half. Steve Smith scored 19 points for Michigan State (12-9).

North Carolina 99, Wake Forest 76: In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the Tar Heels, ranked eighth, shot 67 percent from the field and, led by Steve Bucknall's 21 points, routed Wake Forest (11-11).

North Carolina (21-5) stayed within a half-game of North Carolina State in the Atlantic Coast Conference at 7-3.

Michigan 84, Purdue 78: In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Glen Rice scored 21 points and Rumeal Robinson had 19, as 13th-ranked Michigan pulled away in the second half to beat Purdue and bring its Big Ten record to 7-4.

The Wolverines (19-5) led 33-32 before scoring seven straight points to start the second half. Purdue (10-14, 3-8) never got closer than six after that.

West Virginia 88, Massachusetts 55: In Morgantown, West Virginia, the 14th-ranked Mountaineers, unbeaten in 20 games, unloaded on Massachusetts for their 14th straight Atlantic-10 victory.

Herbie Brooks and Tracy Shelton each scored 14 points for West Virginia.

Stanford 97, California 71: In Berkeley, California, Todd Lichti scored 25 points and Eric Reveno added 17 as Stanford, ranked 17th, had little trouble defeating California, in Pacific-10 play.

Stanford (20-5, 11-3) jumped out to a 15-4 lead and led 46-30 at halftime.

Leonard Taylor shot 13-for-20 from the field and scored 33 points for California (17-9, 8-6).

Nevada-Las Vegas 95, San Jose St. 66: In San Jose, California, David Butler scored 20 points and Barry Young had 19 as Nevada-Las Vegas, ranked No. 18, used a 16-2 run in the first half to break away and defeat San Jose State in its 12th straight loss.

The Runnin' Rebels (17-6) lead the Big West at 11-2.

San Jose (5-18, 1-13), playing its seventh game since 10 players quit the team Jan. 18, were led by Jeremy Johnson's 23 points and 12 rebounds.

BOOKS

PAUL ROBESON

By Martin Bauml Duberman. 804 pages. $24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Arnold Rampersad

IN CHOOSING as the epigraph to his book some lines from Othello's famous suicide speech ("Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate, / Nor set down aught in malice"), Martin Bauml Duberman appears to suggest that the story of Paul Robeson, which he relates comprehensively here, is a tragedy. To many people — perhaps to most — this would be a curious conclusion. The name Paul Robeson conjures up images of booming laughter and deep-voiced song, physical and emotional vitality, intelligence and an indomitability of spirit — anything but tragedy.

On the other hand, he certainly fell. An All-American in football and elected to Phi Beta Kappa at *Rutgers* ('18), Robeson graduated from the Columbia University Law School, starred in two important plays by Eugene O'Neill, launched himself as a singer in New York with a concert of spirituals that introduced to the world one of the most mellifluous voices of the century, and left an unforgettable screen impression with pictures such as "Show Boat" and "The Proud Valley."

Then, at the height of his international fame, Robeson began to speak out in defense of radical socialism and the rights of black Americans. For this audacity, exercised again and again during one of the most neurotic eras in American political history, he was not only shoved off his pedestal but also hounded into an abyss of mental instability from which he never escaped. He lived the last decade of his life in virtual seclusion, a pathetic figure.

Did Robeson, like Othello, possess a "tragic flaw" that accounts for his fall? In truth, he was not a god, although he often looked and sounded like one. Prodigiously gifted by nature as an athlete, a scholar and a singer, he appeared to some intimates *rather languid, even lazy.* Married to a devoted, intelligent wife, Eslanda Cardozo Goode, who pushed him into fame, he was also a compulsive womanizer; or, more accurately, a compulsive white-womanizer.

Normally charming and forgiving, he also showed an almost incomprehensible stubbornness when he finally took a stand. In no way was Robeson more intractable than when he decided at last that communism was the best hope of the black masses, and that the Soviet Union was the finest of nations because of its enlightened policies toward its minorities and toward colonized peoples. His loyalty to the Soviet Union was unfazed by news of the Nazi-Soviet pact, untouched by revelations about Stalin's mass killings. In electing to suffer acutely rather than set the Communist Party (which he never joined) at a distance, he seemed sometimes more zealous than the party itself about its rights.

And yet almost no one who knew Robeson considered him too proud or arrogant. His amazing standards of political loyalty, his willingness finally to sacrifice all for the cause, these seemed to flow naturally, if mysteriously, from a spirit whose dimensions appeared to dwarf that of almost all other men. Even after his years of research, Duberman does not pretend to understand fully the chemistry of Robeson's spirit, and especially how a caginess, even an admitted and chronic lack of trust in dealing with others, coexisted strangely in him with an astounding faith in human nature, which W.E.B. Du Bois, for one, identified as the key to Robeson's character and to his grievous disappointments.

Although Robeson's various recordings and films guarantee him a measure of immortality, they do so in an incomplete, almost archival sense. In this fine book, with its diligent re-creations of his triumphs and his sorrows, he lives again in much more of the complexity and abundance and beauty with which he graced America in his time.

Arnold Rampersad is the author of a two-volume biography of Langston Hughes. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A TECHNICAL illusion of high order was brought off by the defenders on the diagramed deal, played in the 1988 Spring Nationals in Buffalo, New York. Study the diagram and consider whether you would choose to play or defend three hearts after the lead of the spade three. West was due to fail by one trick in three diamonds, but North's delayed takeout double landed his partner in three hearts. The defense would have prevailed easily after the lead of the queen of diamonds, for after taking the diamond and spade winners, East leads a spade and West produces an uppercut by ruffing with the heart queen. It might seem that South is on top after the actual spade lead. But West was Ralph Katz of Chicago, who frequently makes magic with the cards. When his partner played the king and ace of spades, he ruffed the winner to lead a diamond. Whatever South did, the defense could score a trump trick. If he covered with the king, West would win the second diamond and play a third round to promote his partner's jack. And if South did not cover, East would win the next diamond and play a spade, again allowing West to uppercut effectively by playing the heart queen. The contract cannot be made if West ruffs the second trick, and it cannot be beaten if he does not. Note that East could not return a low spade at the second trick to force a ruff because South had cleverly played the four on the first trick, leaving the position of the deuce in doubt.

NORTH
♠ 87
♡ A K 9 2
◇ K 3
♣ K J 10 7 5

WEST
♠ 3
♡ Q 6
◇ Q J 10 9 8 5
♣ Q 4 3 2

EAST
♠ A K 10 8 6 5
♡ J 3
◇ A 7
♣ 9 8 6

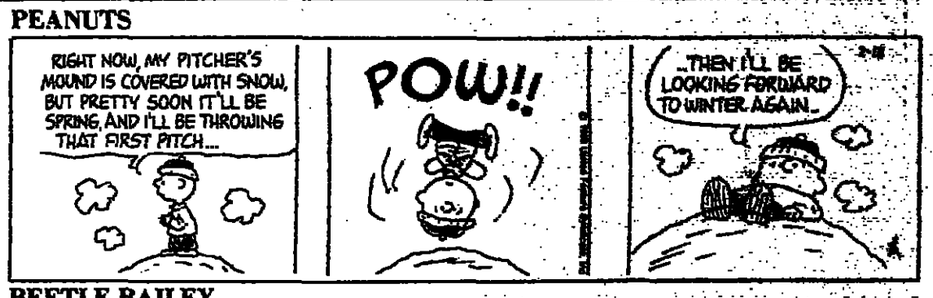
SOUTH (D)
♠ Q J 4 2
♡ 10 8 7 5 4
◇ 8 4 3
♣ A

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:

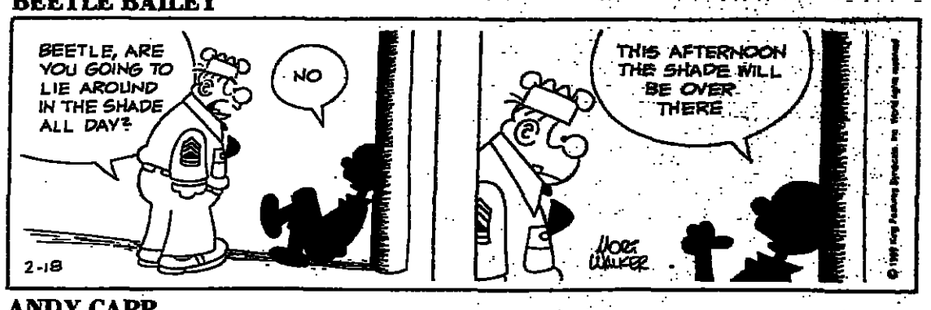
South	West	North	East
Pass	2 ◇	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 ◇	Dbl.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

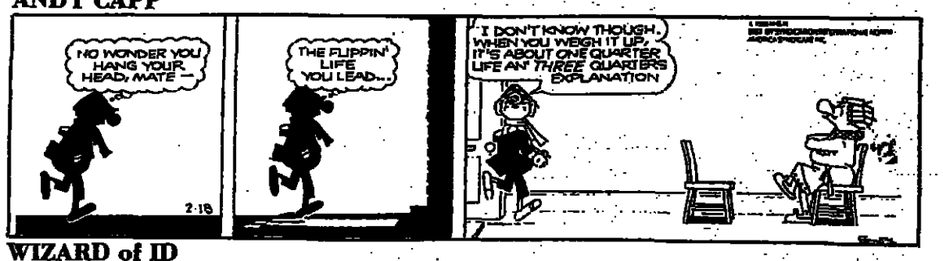
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY

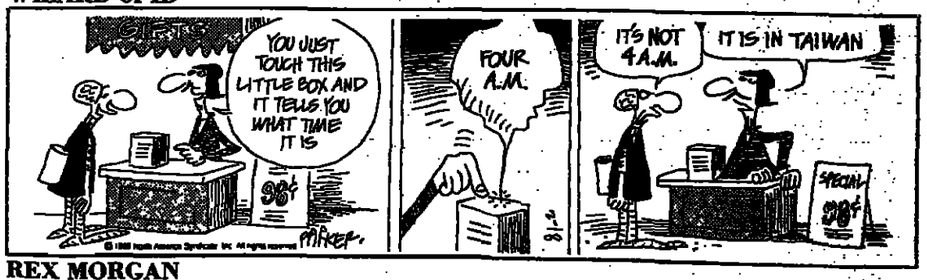


ANDY CAPP



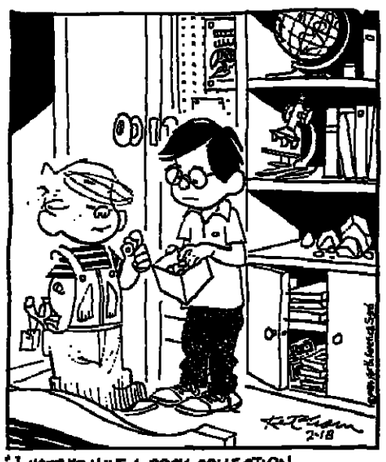
DOONESBURY

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REMEG

SYKAH

CADEED

FALLUW

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: A ○○○○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOUGH FLOOD LEAVEN UTMOST
Answer: A conversation between a traffic cop and a driver—A MONOLOGUE

BLONDIE

GARFIELD

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CAIN AND LABEL: HE HAD LOVED IN "VEIN"

SPORTS

Impending Drama For U.S. Olympic Committee Meeting

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — The U.S. Olympic Committee, which never has been known for creating or encouraging drama at its quadrennial meetings, suddenly finds itself at the center of all kinds of intrigue.

It began three days of meetings Friday that will feature the unveiling of a top-secret report on the future of the U.S. Olympic movement, an election challenge to an all-male officer slate by a black woman, a visit from Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, the voting on the biggest budget in USOC history and the certain approval of a U.S.-Soviet random drug-testing pact.

These may be the most important USOC meetings until the turn of the century.

Eleven years ago, the USOC had to deal with reorganization after the passage of the Amateur Sports Act. Nine years ago, the organization had to vote on former President Jimmy Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympics.

Now, it will see its future shaped by the unveiling of the Olympic Overview Commission's report during Sunday's executive board meeting.

George Steinbrenner, owner of baseball's New York Yankees, was chairman of the overview commission for the past year. Every time he was asked what his report would say, he said he wouldn't comment.

Dealing with the recommendations will be a top priority for the USOC's new officers, who will be elected Saturday. Helmick, the Des Moines, Iowa, lawyer who has led the USOC for nearly four years, has been nominated to keep that job for another term. USOC presidents are not allowed to have more than one four-year term, but Helmick took over as head of the USOC a couple weeks into the last four-year term after the death of Jack Kelly in March 1985. So he now could assume a full term.

Willye White, a five-time Olympic track and field star (1956-72), was nominated by petition after no woman appeared on the slate of officers.

LeRoy Walker has been nominated as treasurer and Charles Foster as secretary.

The executive board also will vote on the fate of Baaron Pittenger, the beleaguered USOC executive director who wants to keep his job in the face of recent opposition. An agreement apparently has been struck in which he will stay on through 1990, then give way to a new executive director. Pittenger, 64, has been with the USOC since 1977.

The USOC also will vote on a new four-year budget of nearly $249 million, up nearly $100 million from the previous four-year budget.

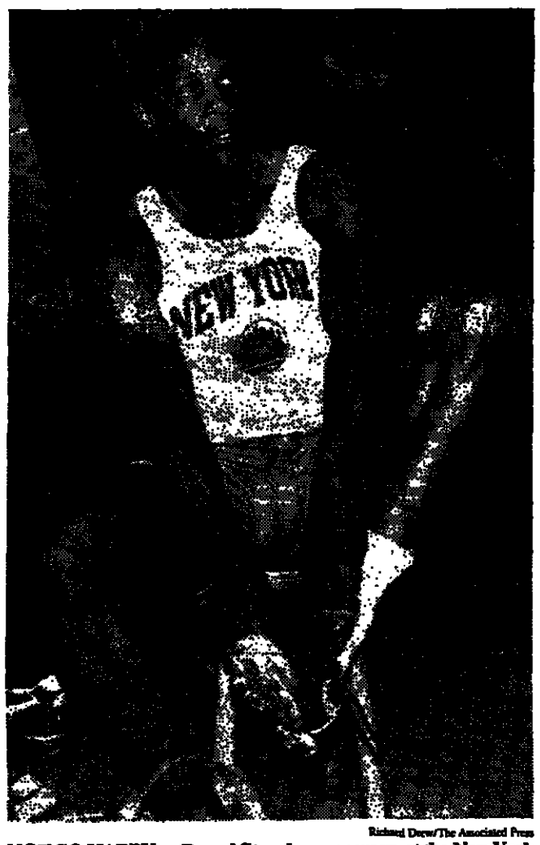
■ Bush Backs Atlanta's Bid

President George Bush wants the 1996 Summer Olympic Games to be held in Atlanta, The Associated Press reported Friday from Washington.

He met Thursday with Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, to help the city's bid. The site will be selected in September 1990.

Meanwhile, Lake Placid officials announced that they would seek the U.S. Olympic Committee's nomination as a potential host for the 1998 Winter Olympic Games. Other American cities vying for the Games are: Denver; Salt Lake City, Utah; the Reno-Tahoe area of Nevada; and Anchorage, Alaska.

Reed Saxon/The Associated Press
Orel Hershiser, now the highest paid player in baseball history.



Richard Drew/The Associated Press
NOT SO HAPPY — Darryl Strawberry gears up at the New York Mets' training camp in St. Lucie, Florida. The outfielder's agent, Eric Goldschmidt, on Thursday repeated Strawberry's warning that he would leave New York after the 1990 season unless he gets a contract extension by Feb. 20. Strawberry will get $1.4 million this year; the Mets then will have a one-year option at $1.8 million.

Hershiser to Get $7.9 Million

And Maybe The Bucks Stop Here?

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the latest, and presumably last phase of baseball leapfrog this off-season, Orel Hershiser and the Los Angeles Dodgers have collaborated on the richest three-year contract ever signed.

Just before they were to confront each other in salary arbitration on Thursday, Hershiser and the Dodgers agreed to a $7.9 million contract that will pay the pitcher a $1.1 million signing bonus and salaries of $2.4 million, $1.6 million and $2.8 million.

Hershiser's leap to the top of the 1989 can-you-top-this salary scale, powered by the best two-month period a pitcher ever has had, came just 24 hours after Roger Clemens received $7.5 million for three years from the Boston Red Sox. And only last week, the Mets gave Dwight Gooden $6.7 million for three years.

In other arbitration developments, Pete Incaviglia of Texas lost his case, leaving him with a $475,000 salary instead of the $828,000 he sought, and the Cincinnati Reds settled with two players, negotiating a $1.025 million salary with Tom Browning after they already had argued their case before an arbitrator Wednesday and agreeing to give Eric Davis $1.35 million.

The salaries of Davis and Browning mean that 108 players will earn $1 million or more this year.

Incaviglia was the last of 50 players in arbitration who were eligible for the first time. The players emerged with salaries that represented a 137 percent increase over their 1988 pay.

The first-timers a year ago had their salaries increase by 126 percent. Incaviglia's loss left the players with five victories in arbitration, to four for the clubs.

The rapid-fire signings of Clemens and Hershiser prompted a question: Are they, respectively, $800,000 and $1.2 million better than Gooden?

Put another way, did the Mets, as some baseball people think, get a bargain when they signed Gooden for $6.7 million?

"No, I don't think that way at all," Jim Neader, Gooden's agent, said. "We're pleased with what we got. Maybe we set the table."

Neader said he had spoken with Gooden earlier in the day about the Clemens signing and quoted the Mets' pitcher as saying that he was "happy for him."

When Al Harazin, the Mets' senior vice president, was asked whether Hershiser was $1.2 million better than Gooden, he replied:

"Your guess is as good as mine. Orel Hershiser came to the table as the hottest property around because of the kind of year he had.

"Am I surprised he got more than Gooden? No. Am I surprised he got that much more? Yes."

Hershiser got more than the Dodgers wanted to give him, but like Gooden, the Los Angeles ace could have become a free agent after the 1989 season.

"Deep down, this is what I wanted," Hershiser said at a news conference at Dodger Stadium, reaffirming his desire to remain with Los Angeles.

"Now I can concentrate on baseball."

With the new contract, Hershiser achieved three milestones:

- Using the union and management method for determining each year's pay, he will be the highest-paid player ever for one season this year with a figure of $2,766,667. The method combines a year's salary with a pro-rated share of the signing bonus.
- Based on the same formula, he became the first player to sign for $3 million for one year with a figure of $3,166,667 for 1991.
- He received the biggest raise ever given a player, $1,666,667 over his $1.1 million salary last year.

Based on the average annual value of the total contract, Hershiser's $2,633,333 ranks second to Dan Quisenberry's $2,754,217.

The 30-year-old right-hander has had a checkered career, compiling 14-14 and 16-16 records after he a 19-3 record in 1985, his second full season in the major leagues.

But last season he registered a 23-8 record and achieved two feats no pitcher before him had performed: He reeled off a season-ending streak of 59 scoreless innings, breaking the record of 58 set by Don Drysdale 20 years earlier, and he pitched a shutout in both the league championship series and the World Series.

21 Earn at Least $2 Million a Year

New York Times Service

These are the 21 major league baseball players whose guaranteed 1989 income — salary, attributable deferred payments and pro-rated share of signing bonus — is $2 million or more.

Dan Quisenberry, whose listed 1989 salary with St. Louis is $68,000, appears on the list because of the 1989 value of his guaranteed Kansas City contract that the Royals continue to pay.

Orel Hershiser, Dodgers — $2,766,667
Dan Quisenberry, Royals — $2,515,362
Cal Ripken, Orioles — $2,466,667
Dwight Gooden, Mets — $2,416,667
Gary Gaetti, Twins — $2,400,000
Jim Rice, Red Sox — $2,359,748
Ozzie Smith, Cardinals — $2,340,000
Rick Sutcliffe, Cubs — $2,340,000
Eddie Murray, Dodgers — $2,331,062
Roger Clemens, Red Sox — $2,300,000
Don Mattingly, Yankees — $2,200,000
Gary Carter, Mets — $2,198,572
R. Henderson, Yankees — $2,120,000
Willie Wilson, Royals — $2,112,205
Tim Raines, Expos — $2,104,889
Andre Dawson, Cubs — $2,100,000
George Brett, Royals — $2,009,198
Jack Clark, Padres — $2,000,000
Keith Hernandez, Mets — $2,000,000
Dale Murphy, Braves — $2,000,000
Kirby Puckett, Twins — $2,000,000

Girardelli Clinches Men's Downhill Title

The Associated Press

ASPEN, Colorado — Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg clinched the World Cup downhill title on Friday, placing second behind Karl Alpiger of Switzerland.

Alpiger posted his fifth career downhill victory, finishing in 1 minute, 44.02 seconds, a tenth of a second ahead of Girardelli.

But, with one event remaining, Girardelli has a 34-point lead for the season over Helmut Höflehner of Austria in the downhill.

Another Swiss skier, Daniel Mahrer, was third, in 1:44.40, and Franck Piccard of France placed fourth in 1:44.51. Höflehner ended up fifth in 1:44.56.

Two of the favorites, Peter Müller and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, finished well off the pace.

Müller, who has won on the Aspen course four times, was 10th in 1:45.00. Zurbriggen, still searching for his first downhill victory since winning the gold medal at the 1988 Olympics, finished 15th in 1:45.46.

Besides claiming his first World Cup downhill title, Girardelli also increased his lead over Zurbriggen in the overall standings. Gaining 20 points with his second-place finish on Friday, while Zurbriggen could add only one point, Girardelli has 326 points to Zurbriggen's 232.

Zurbriggen has maintained that he must gain ground on Girardelli in the three races at Aspen this weekend to have a shot at winning a record-tying fourth overall crown.

Girardelli, more than a second slower than Alpiger at the intermediate checkpoint halfway down the course, skied the more technical bottom section superbly and nearly caught up.

"I was one second behind at the top, and at the end I was only one-tenth behind," Girardelli said. "So I was almost a second faster than he was on the bottom. That makes me very satisfied."

Girardelli called the downhill title "very, very important to me because I have already won the slalom and giant slalom cups" in 1985.

Asked whether he would now relax with his big lead in the overall standings, Girardelli said, "I never relax."

Zurbriggen, unhappy with his run, said, "You need a bit of luck to make a good downhill, and I wasn't as strong this year. This makes winning the overall title a lot harder — not impossible, but nearly so."

Alpiger triumphed despite having start No. 1 — often considered a disadvantage but not on the icy surface here, which has received no new snow since training started on Tuesday.

He said he was encouraged by a nearly perfect practice run on Thursday.

"I slept very well last night," Alpiger said. "At 3 A.M. I woke up. I looked out the window and saw there was no new snow, so I went back to my bed happy.

"At the top, I skied very, very well. I made a mistake at Aztec and I made another at the bottom, but all racers make a few mistakes."

Alpiger, who won a bronze medal in the downhill at the recently concluded World Championships in Vail and Beaver Creek, Colorado, said he might change his training schedule to reach his peak sooner in the season.

"I might want to look to January to be fast instead of February or March," he said. "Two weeks ago, I knew my form was coming together for the championships. There, I made a mistake at the bottom of the course and lost by 28-hundredths. Today I won."

In Lake Louise, Alberta, women downhill racers have been suffering from extreme cold in training runs for this weekend's competition.

Maria Walliser of Switzerland, the world downhill champion, shed tears of pain in the temperatures ranging down to minus 25 degrees centigrade (minus 13 Fahrenheit).

"This is too cold," she complained.

It had been a cold, miserable week for the Europeans and it has shown in training results. Walliser finished 18th in the run on Thursday.

On the other hand, the weather seemed not to bother the Canadian women. Michelle McKendry led a Canadian sweep of Thursday's training run, followed by Karen Percy and Lucie Laroche.

Michela Figini of Switzerland, who leads World Cup downhill standings, was fourth. And frozen, too.

"This is unbelievable," she said. "I've never skied in cold like this. Coming down it was so freezing I couldn't concentrate. My body and my lips were really freezing. It's not nice skiing. I don't like it."

Agence France-Presse
Warwara Zelenskaya of the Soviet Union removes the protective tape from her face after a downhill run at frigid Lake Louise.

Racing Drug Tests Under Fire

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

A news conference this week at Santa Anita Park failed to resolve any of the mysteries surrounding the positive tests for cocaine on horses trained by Wayne Lukas and Laz Barrera, but it did make this much clear: The controversy over drug use and drug testing in California is just beginning.

Leonard Foote, executive secretary of the California Horse Racing Board, said Wednesday that he expected tests on other frozen urine specimens to yield more such "positives." As this controversy grows, it raises at least two key questions with implications for the whole industry:

- Does the sport have a reasonably efficient system for detecting illegal drugs and enforcing penalties against them?
- Is there a dual system of justice for powerful, big-name trainers and small-timers?

The California brouhaha had its origins when a positive test for cocaine was found in a horse trained by Roger Stein. The stewards promptly barred him from entering other horses, slapped him with a $2,000 fine and a six-month suspension.

The board recently had acquired new, sophisticated testing equipment, so its chemists went back to conduct tests for cocaine on urine specimens that had been frozen for months. Foote said that the cocaine by itself wouldn't be useful for hopping horses, but suspected that it was being used as an ingredient in some kind of a drug "cocktail" — as cocaine and heroin were used years ago in a mixture called a speedball.

From those batches of frozen samples came the positives from the stables of two of the most famous U.S. trainers, Lukas and Barrera.

Jay Privman, a turf writer, interviewed Barrera shortly after the findings were announced and said the trainer was almost in tears.

"Everybody knows my principles and my morals," Barrera said. "I'm not going to damage my work for so many years. It's very painful for a person who has put all his life into this business. I've had two open-heart surgeries and never took any drugs — that's how much I hate drugs."

Lukas's response was just as impassioned and articulate, and most people in the game felt sympathy for the two famed horsemen — sympathy that most certainly was not evident for Stein or some of the other small-timers whose horses tested positive. Nobody threw the book immediately at Lukas and Barrera. Unlike Stein, they were allowed to continue entering their horses.

The sport ought to offer equal justice for all, but the growing question about its drug-testing procedure is whether it can offer justice for anyone. There are many ways a urine specimen could be been contaminated.

Foote said the different treatment for the trainers was based on the fact that the Barrera and Lukas positives came in races at Del Mar last year, but the case smacks of a dual standard that is patently unfair.

Moreover, there is no basis for the common notion that small-timers would do most of the cheating with drugs while men with major stables have too much to lose to take such a risk.

New York's two dominant trainers in recent years — Oscar Barrera and Peter Ferriola — won hundreds of races and earned millions of dollars before they were caught using illegal medications.

The thoroughbred sport ought to offer equal justice for all, but the growing question about its drug-testing procedure is whether it can offer justice for anyone. Stein's attorney raised many issues about the possible fallibility of the tests during a 12-hour hearing into the trainer's case on Tuesday, pointing out that there are many ways in which the urine specimen could have been contaminated in the testing lab.

Many specifics of California's testing procedure came under attack — as well as the so-called "absolute insurer rule," which mandates that the trainer is held ultimately responsible for the condition of his horse, even if a drug had been administered without his knowledge.

Foote acknowledged at the news conference, "That rule may be inequitable at times, but we can't find an alternative to it." Even racing officials know they can be put on the defensive in cases involving drug positives.

There are certainly no easy answers in the racing industry's quest to police the sport, but one way to approach the issue might be to concentrate on looking for patterns of abuse by a given trainer.

If a trainer knows of an effective illegal drug that can escape detection in his state, it hardly seems plausible that he would use it only once. If California's testing lab finds a single cocaine positive on a horse trained by Laz Barrera — but finds no others in all the many horses he sent to the post — it is probable that the positive was an error or a fluke.

By contrast, when New York officials caught Ferriola with three drug positives in a short period of time, that was pretty persuasive evidence of wrongdoing.

Racing officials are only going to lose when they prosecute single, isolated offenses, and they are apt to administer an unfair scale of justice, treating the Steins more harshly than the Barreras and the Lukases. They ought to concentrate on finding the real cheaters and throwing the book at them, regardless of their reputation.

Finnish Women End Up 1-2-3 in Cross-Country

The Associated Press

LAHTI, Finland — The veteran Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi won the women's 10-kilometer cross-country ski race today, leading Finland to a 1-2-3- sweep in the World Nordic Ski Championships.

Kirvesniemi, 33, skied a steady race in near perfect conditions in defeating Pirkko Maatta by 53.2 seconds. Her winning time was 29 minutes, 19.0 seconds.

Marjo Matikainen was third in 30:12.9, missing the silver medal by only seven-tenths of a second, as the Finns blanked the powerful Soviet team in the opening event of the 10-day championships. The Soviets had finished 1-2 in the 10-kilometer race at the 1988 Winter Olympics.

Kirvesniemi made history at the 1984 Winter Games when she swept the three women's individual titles. Then known by her maiden name of Hamailainen, she capped a sensational season by winning the World Cup overall title. She retired before the 1985 season, but came back in 1987.

Julia Shamshurina of the Soviet Union was fourth, 1:04.8 behind, followed by countrywomen Raisa Smetanina and Elena Valbe.

Tom Smart/The Associated Press
Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi pushes to the finish in the 10 kilometers.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	33	17	.660	—
Philadelphia	28	20	.583	4
Boston	22	25	.479	9
Washington	18	29	.383	13½
New Jersey	18	31	.367	14½
Charlotte	13	36	.265	19½
Central Division				
Cleveland	37	11	.771	—
Detroit	32	13	.717	3
Milwaukee	31	16	.660	5½
Atlanta	30	19	.612	7½
Chicago	28	20	.583	9
Indiana	11	37	.229	26
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	29	18	.617	—
Utah	30	20	.600	½
Dallas	26	21	.553	3
Denver	26	24	.520	4½
San Antonio	13	35	.271	16½
Miami	5	42	.106	24
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	33	16	.673	—
Phoenix	30	17	.638	2
Seattle	29	19	.604	3½
Golden State	27	20	.574	5
Portland	25	22	.532	7
Sacramento	14	34	.292	18½
L.A. Clippers	11	39	.220	22½

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee 27 26 29 34—116
Chicago 24 21 29 43—117
Jordan 16-26 17-18 50, Grant 8-19 2-4 18, Sikma 9-20 4-4 26, Krystkowiak 9-17 6-8 24. Rebounds: Milwaukee 56 (Krystkowiak 18), Chicago 46 (Cartwright, Jordan 8). Assists: Milwaukee 28 (Pressey 11), Chicago 30 (Vincent 6).
Miami 25 14 18 22—88
Dallas 26 33 22 21—93
Blackman 6-15 5-5 17, Donaldson 7-12 2-4 16; Edwards 8-19 0-0 16, Thompson 3-7 7-10 13. Rebounds: Miami 50 (Thompson 14), Dallas 57 (Donaldson 22). Assists: Miami 26 (Edwards 5), Dallas 28 (Harper 7).
Boston 24 34 28 36—114
Utah 33 31 33 32—129
Malone 14-25 8-9 36, Stockton 8-11 4-6 22; McHale 10-14 6-7 26, Ainge 7-20 10-10 25. Rebounds: Boston 64 (Parish 12), Utah 64 (Malone 11). Assists: Boston 19 (Ainge 5), Utah 36 (Stockton 16).
Golden State 37 33 38 21 13—143
L.A. Clippers 35 33 38 25 7—138
Smith 9-20 11-15 29, Richmond 10-18 7-7 27; Norman 11-25 8-11 30, C.Smith 11-22 7-8 29. Rebounds: Golden State 66 (O.Smith 7), Los Angeles 75 (Norman 15). Assists: Golden State 29 (Richmond 9), Los Angeles 32 (Nixon 14).
Detroit 24 26 36 22—95
Sacramento 17 29 32 14—84
Laimbeer 10-15 0-0 20, Dumars 10-23 0-0 20, Johnson 8-17 4-6 20; Rodman 5-6 0-0 10. Rebounds: Detroit 53 (Rodman 15), Sacramento 61 (Thompson 10). Assists: Detroit 23 (Thomas 14), Sacramento 16 (McCray 5).
Los Angeles 24 32 34 26—116
Portland 14 25 32 27—101
Worthy 14-17 8-8 28, Green 3-13 17-21 23; Drexler 9-17 6-7 24, Kersey 9-22 2-2 21. Rebounds: Los Angeles 57 (Thompson 12), Portland 47 (Kersey 7). Assists: Los Angeles 21 (Cooper 7), Portland 20 (Porter 5).

Selected College Scores

EAST
Colgate 58, Canisius 55
Duquesne 109, George Washington 98
Hartford 66, Niagara 62
Loyola, Md. 88, St. Francis, NY 82
Mount St. Mary's, Md. 73, Cent. Connecticut St. 74
Robert Morris 95, Wagner 77
Siena 74, Maine 49
St. Francis, Pa. 96, Monmouth, N.J. 89
Temple 88, Rhode Island 64
West Virginia 88, Massachusetts 55

SOUTH
Bethune Cook. 84, Davidson 77
Coker 63, Coastal Carolina 61
Lincoln, Mo. 79, S. Carolina St. 76
Delaware St. 104, Morgan St. 102, OT
East Carolina 65, Campbell 49
Georgia Southern 67, Hardin-Simmons 56
Georgia St. 82, Centenary 75
Liberty 92, Bluefield Coll. 62
Louisiana Tech 94, Lamar 76
Louisville 78, Florida St. 77, OT
Mercer 88, Houston Baptist 73
NE Louisiana 92, McNeese St. 83
NW Louisiana 77, Stephen F.Austin 62
North Carolina 99, Wake Forest 76
South Alabama 96, W. Kentucky 92, OT
Texas-San Antonio 95, Stetson 88, 2OT
Tn.-Chattanooga 79, Furman 62
Virginia 92, VMI 79

MIDWEST
Creighton 102, S. Illinois 100, OT
Drake 58, Illinois St. 48
Evansville 84, Xavier, Ohio 82
Illinois 72, Michigan St. 56
La Salle 111, St. Butler 84
Michigan 84, Purdue 70
Notre Dame 88, La Salle 78
St. Louis 74, Dayton 69

SOUTHWEST
Arkansas 51, U. Texas-Pan American 40
SW Texas St. 74, Texas-Arlington 64
Sam Houston St. 67, North Texas 75
Tulsa 60, Wichita St. 57

FAR WEST
Air Force 54, Wyoming 53
Arizona 92, Southern Cal 70
Arizona St. 93, UCLA 86
Boise St. 90, Nevada-Reno 70
Brigham Young 84, Texas-El Paso 76
Fresno St. 61, UC Santa Barbara 59, OT
Hawaii 73, San Diego St. 68
Idaho 78, Montana St. 51
Idaho St. 94, N. Arizona 74
Montana 86, E. Washington 79
Nev.-Las Vegas 95, San Jose St. 66
New Mexico 79, Utah 76
Oregon St. 83, Washington St. 70
Stanford 97, California 71
U.S. International 127, Point Loma 114
UC Irvine 95, Pacific (L.B.) 92, OT
Utah St. 90, Fullerton St. 80
Washington 78, Oregon 69

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	32	20	5	69	262	236
NY Rangers	29	21	8	66	227	205
Washington	28	22	10	66	213	199
Philadelphia	28	28	3	59	222	201
New Jersey	21	27	10	52	213	240
NY Islanders	20	34	3	43	187	226
Adams Division						
Montreal	39	15	6	84	232	173
Boston	34	24	11	79	200	193
Buffalo	26	27	6	58	215	228
Hartford	24	28	4	52	206	198
Quebec	21	33	6	48	204	257
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	36	24	9	81	230	228
St. Louis	21	27	10	52	201	214
Chicago	21	31	7	49	227	248
Minnesota	18	27	13	49	193	218
Toronto	18	34	5	41	165	237
Smythe Division						
Calgary	41	11	8	90	260	168
Los Angeles	30	23	5	65	291	254
Edmonton	29	25	6	64	259	227
Vancouver	24	29	7	55	197	195
Winnipeg	18	28	10	46	214	252

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 3 2 2—7
Philadelphia 1 3 0—4
Courtnall (15), Corson 2 (20), Walter (12), Naslund (25), Smith (25), Skrudland (8); Sutter (21), Tocchet 2 (30), Propp (24). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Hextall) 13-10-9—32; Philadelphia (on Hayward) 11-11-6—28.
St. Louis 1 0 2—3
N.Y. Islanders 1 4 2—7
Trottier (14), Larson (8), LaFontaine 2 (32), Kerr (8), Wood (8), Delearno (11); P.Cavallini (4), Hull 2 (27). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Hrudey) 8-11-10—29; New York (on Millen) 4-10-11—25.
Quebec 1 0 1—2
Vancouver 0 1 2—3
Tanti (23), Nordmark (6), Sandlak (14); Poddubny (31), Fortier (15). Shots on goal: Quebec (on McLean) 10-10-10—30; Vancouver (on Tusnutt) 16-18-17—41.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
SEATTLE—Named John McNamara advance scout.
TEXAS—Announced that Pete Incaviglia, outfielder, lost his arbitration case.
National League
CINCINNATI—Agreed to terms with Eric Davis, outfielder, and Tom Browning, pitcher, on one-year contracts.
MONTREAL—Signed Brian Holman, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
PITTSBURGH—Named Dr. Richard Wechsler medical specialities consultant.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
L.A. Clippers—Named Joe Roberts assistant coach.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
CLEVELAND—Named Hal Hunter offensive line coach and Paul Lanham special teams coordinator.
KANSAS CITY—Named Dave Redding strength and conditioning coach. Signed Anthony Griggs and George Cooper, linebackers.
MIAMI—Signed Ernest Gibson, cornerback, and Marc Logan, running back.
PHOENIX—Named Bill Jobko full-time scout.
SAN DIEGO—Signed Joel Patten, offensive tackle, to a four-year contract.
TAMPA BAY—Signed Kerwin Bell, quarterback; Robert Smith, defensive end; Billy Kristofen, punter; Milton Barney, wide receiver, and Charles Gladmon and Marvin Marsh, running backs.
COLLEGE
COLORADO STATE—Named Tim Salem assistant football coach.
COLUMBIA—Named Erv Chambliss defensive backs coach and Jim Margraff offensive line coach.
EAST CAROLINA—Tom Tuberville, assistant basketball coach, resigned.
EDINBORO—Announced the resignation of Jim Sims, men's basketball coach, effective at the end of the season.
GEORGIA TECH—Named Kent Hill assistant athletic director for student development.
MANSFIELD—Named Bruce Peddle assistant baseball coach.

POSTCARD

A Chinatown in Peril

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia —Customers at the Futt Yow Yuen vegetarian restaurant in Chinatown here eat at marble-top tables under ceiling fans and the benevolent gaze of soapstone statues of Buddhist deities placed on shelves along one wall.

Not that local diners seem to pay much attention to their surroundings. They come for the food that is consumed under the benevolent eye of Lee Ying, 68, a Cantonese speaker who wears a diamond in the lobe of each ear and a green jade bracelet on a wrist. Asked which of the dishes on her menu is most popular, she replied with a smile: "Everything."

"She is right," said my companion, a regular patron, as we tucked into water chestnuts, chopped green peppers, mushrooms, cashew nuts and soybean.

Lee is the head of one of four Chinese families who formed a *kongsi*, or partnership, to set up the restaurant 29 years ago. But like other people who work or live in Chinatown, she is worried about the future. She fears that her rented two-story shophouse, so called because the original Chinese owners used to work on the ground floor and live upstairs, will be demolished as part of an official plan to modernize the heart of Kuala Lumpur.

□

Not far from Lee's restaurant is a high-rise block that looms above its surroundings like a great white sentry box. It contains apartments, offices and restaurants.

"That is the kind of development that we should not have here," said Victor Chin, an artist who lovingly draws old buildings in the city. He is sensitive about such things. The shophouse he grew up in at Kajang, about 10 kilometers (6 miles) south of Kuala Lumpur, was demolished to make way for a U.S.-style fried chicken fast food restaurant.

"A city without old buildings is like a man without a memory," Chin said reprovingly as we walked past hawkers' stalls laden with fruit, flowers, food and clothing. In the warmth of the tropical night, Chinatown pulsated with noisy, steamy life as shoppers jostled for bargains. People, Chin observed, give neighborhoods their character.

Cities in Southeast Asia have been transformed over the past two decades as economic development has spawned a metropolitan forest of towers —office buildings, hotels and apartments. Kuala Lumpur is no exception. Skyscrapers, some of them very graceful, have mushroomed around Chinatown, adding enormously to the value of the land.

In 1985, the Urban Development Authority, a government agency, acquired sections of Chinatown by decree, describing Chinatown as "an eyesore" that does not blend with the rest of Kuala Lumpur. Compensation was paid to owners at officially determined rates. The deadline for eviction of tenants is this month.

People in Chinatown wonder where the authority's acquisitions will stop. In addition to urban renewal, the agency has a mandate to increase the property ownership of Malays and other indigenous Malaysians who make up just over half the country's population of 17 million. They are known as *bumiputras*, a Malay word meaning "sons of the soil." Descendants of immigrant Chinese and Indians form the other major ethnic groups in Malaysia.

"Our long-term goal," an official of the authority said, "is to increase *bumiputra* property ownership so that Chinatown, which is now predominantly Chinese, better reflects the country's multi-ethnic situation."

Jimmy Lim, an architect who is president of the Heritage Trust of Malaysia, a private conservation body, disagreed. Chinatown, he maintained, is one of the cosmopolitan parts of Kuala Lumpur.

"You find a lot of Indians and Malays working and shopping there, so it already has quite a good racial mix," he said.

Lim said that city authorities were responsive to proposals for restoring old buildings. He added that the urban development authority "is still not convinced, but I think we are slowly winning them round."

Malaysia, he said, was spending millions of dollars to develop tourism. So it did not make sense to demolish a vibrant area like Chinatown. Singapore, he added, "made the mistake of knocking down much of its old city to make way for a new one and now they are spending a fortune to reconstruct their cultural heritage."

An Island Forever New England

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

FOGO, Cape Verde — By reading the T-shirts on this island off West Africa, a casual visitor detects a common theme: Brown University, The Christian Science Monitor, Belchertown Fire Department and "Green Stuff — Boston Celtics."

James Brooke/The New York Times

Cape Verdeans plunge into barrel of clothing sent by relatives in New England.

New England never had colonies in Africa. But Fogo and the nine other inhabited islands of the Cape Verde archipelago could be valid candidates.

In Africa's largest voluntary immigration to the United States, 350,000 Cape Verdeans and their descendants now live in New England.

Back home, on these windswept Atlantic islands 645 kilometers (400 miles) west of Senegal, Cape Verde's population adds up to another 350,000.

"All the people here love America," a tavern keeper, Joseph Mendes Jr., said as he served patrons a rum drink known in the local Portuguese creole dialect as *grogue*.

The Cape Verdeans' love affair with New England started in the late 18th century, when Yankee whalers started coming ashore here — first for provisions and then for crews. At the time, young men in Boston were heading west, shunning the dirty and low-paid work of whaling.

But for Cape Verdeans, whaling was a ticket out of bleak volcanic islands where drought and famine struck in regular succession.

By 1816, Cape Verde's exodus to New England was so great that Samuel Hodges, a Massachusetts man, established himself on the island of Brava as the United States's first consul in West Africa. The West Africans, mostly Catholics of mixed African and Portuguese descent, managed to settle and prosper on the edges of 19th-century New England society, which was mainly Protestant and white. After whaling died out, Cape Verdeans worked in textile mills and in cranberry bogs.

The seafaring tradition endured. As late as 1965, Henrique Mendes, a captain from Brava who disdained radio and radar, regularly sailed his two-masted schooner Ernestina the 6,450 kilometers between Cape Verde and New Bedford, Massachusetts. Donated to New Bedford in 1977, the ship was cited as the last sailing vessel to have brought immigrants to the United States in regular service.

With the jet age, Cape Verde's fledgling national airline in 1987 began what has become one of Africa's most heavily traveled routes: Cape Verde to Boston to Cape Verde.

Last year, about 3,500 Cape Verdeans were issued visas to visit the United States, American consular officials in Praia, the capital, estimate. Praia recently became a sister city of Providence, Rhode Island.

"This is the only African country with an American lobby," a consular official said, pointing to a bundle of constituent letters received from Massachusetts and Rhode Island legislators.

While many Cape Verdean-Americans vote in the United States, officials here are cautious about offering dual nationality to a large and influential population.

"We want decisions to be made here — not in Boston," an official said.

Despite the occasional Dukakis bumper sticker still in evidence here, officials deny any disappointment that a Massachusetts man did not make it to the White House.

"George Bush and I are good friends," said President Aristides Pereira. He recalled several meetings with Bush and two 1982 visits to Cape Verde by the then-vice president.

On Fogo, where 32,000 people earn a precarious living on the edges of a volcano, the rhythm of life is often defined by the arrival of U.S. Social Security checks or of letters bearing checks from family members in the United States.

The major event of the year in São Filipe, Fogo's 16th-century capital, is the arrival of the annual boat from New Bedford. By some estimates, Cape Verdeans in the United States send home $25 million a year — the equivalent of 15 percent of the island group's gross national product.

Eurico Antonio Barros came back last November after 12 years as a welder in Boston, first for General Dynamics and then at Cape Verde Auto Body on North Hampton Street.

With his gold chains, gold bracelet and his new bar and restaurant, he is an envied figure of success. "Going to America is always difficult," Barros said, "but people will also dream, people will always have ambition."

He added that he found island life improved since his departure in 1976, one year after Cape Verde gained independence from Portugal.

Fogo now has a tourist hotel, an open-air movie theater, daily flights to Praia, electricity until 1 A.M., a recently opened branch of the Bank of Cape Verde and — of crucial importance to Fogo's 100 telephone subscribers — direct-dial service to the United States.

Despite the modern improvements, Fogo and Brava account for three-quarters of Cape Verde's applications of visas for the United States.

Children here, like those of generations before them, go to bed at night and dream of faraway places with magical names like Dorchester, Brockton and Pawtucket.

PEOPLE

World's Best Dressed

U.S. President George Bush and Empress Michiko of Japan share honors on the 1989 Best Dressed List voted on by several hundred members of the U.S. fashion industry. One surprise was the naming of New York attorney **John F. Kennedy Jr.**, whose mother, **Jacqueline Onassis**, was elevated to the Best Dressed Hall of Fame two decades ago. He was one of the younger persons selected, along with **Diana, Princess of Wales**. Also on the women's list were: **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher** of Britain; **Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto** of Pakistan; **Brooke Astor**, the New York social leader and philanthropist; **Karole Armitage**, the choreographer-dancer with the American Ballet Theatre; **Countess Camilla Chandon de Briailles**, a member of the French champagne producing family; **Nina Griscom** of New York; **Carolina Herrera Jr.**, the daughter of the New York fashion designer; **Irith Landeau** of Paris; **Marina Palma** of Italy; **Blaine Trump**, the wife of realtor **Robert** and the sister-in-law of **Donald**; and **Alexandra Theodoracopolos** of London and New York. The men's list also included **Eric Boman**, a Swedish-born photographer; **Count Frédéric Chandon de Briailles**, a French vintner and husband of Countess Camilla; **Richard Burt**, most recently the U.S. ambassador to West Germany; **Graydon Carter**, the Canadian-born co-owner of Spy magazine; **Bryan Ferry**, a British singer; **Christopher (Kip) Forbes**, an executive of Forbes magazine and son of **Malcolm**; **Count Paul de Ganay**, a French businessman; **Mark Hampton**, a New York interior designer; and **Steve Martin**, the American actor.

□

A Los Angeles jury on Friday awarded $7.25 million in additional damages to **Marc Christian**, **Rock Hudson**'s lover, who had already received an award of $14.5 million in his suit contending that the late movie star failed to reveal to him that he had AIDS. The jury's decision on punitive and exemplary damages found that Hudson's secretary and confidant, **Mark Miller**, acted "with malice" and intended to cause injury to Christian when he failed to tell Christian that Hudson had the disease. Some legal experts earlier had denounced the $14.5 million in compensatory damages as excessive. Christian's lawyer urged jurors to add another $14.5 million, but the jury awarded half.

□

Mikhail Baryshnikov's new staging of "Swan Lake" will be the opening night attraction of the American Ballet Theatre season starting in May at the Metropolitan Opera House. The season also includes New York premieres of three works choreographed by artistic associate **Twyla Tharp**.

□

Tina Ledbetter, 26, the California woman accused of sending more than 5,000 letters threatening to kill actor **Michael J. Fox**, has been charged with five counts of making terrorist threats. She had been released on $50,000 bail after her arrest Feb. 3. Ledbetter allegedly wrote the letters because she was upset over Fox's marriage to **Traci Pollan**.

□

American photographer **David C. Turnley**'s picture of a father wailing on his son's coffin after the Armenian earthquake has won the annual World Press Photo award for outstanding news photography. The entry by Turnley, taken for the Black Star agency, was chosen from 10,197 submitted by 1,287 press photographers from 62 nations.

□

Austrian writer **Thomas Bernhard**, who died of a heart attack Sunday, has forbidden the further sale, performance or reading within Austrian borders of any his works, according to the will published in Vienna. **Peter Fabjan**, Bernhard's half-brother, said he considered the will legal and that he and other relatives would not contest it.

□

Eligia Mora Stroessner, wife of ousted Paraguayan leader **General Alfredo Stroessner**, and their daughter and son-in law, **Graciela** and **Manuel Gonzalez Llamas**, arrived Friday in Miami, with hopes of settling there. Agence France-Presse reported that General Stroessner, who sought temporary asylum in Brazil after the Feb. 3 coup, is to meet his family in Miami. General Stroessner's businessman son, **Alfredo Hugo Stroessner**, and his wife, **Martha Rodriguez Reig**, the daughter of **General Andrés Rodriguez**, who deposed Stroessner, will also travel to Miami within the next few days.

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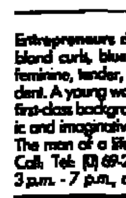

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